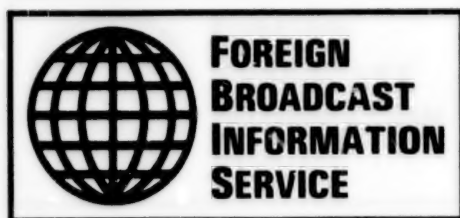


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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-048

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## Japan

### 1988 Orange Juice Import Quota Announced

OW101313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT  
10 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announced Thursday it has set the concentrated orange juice import quota for the first half of fiscal 1988 at 8,500 metric tons, the same level as a year earlier.

The announcement came earlier than expected as the ministry usually does not announce the quota until after the new fiscal year begins April 1. The first-half quota will automatically cover the entire year since no quota is usually allocated for the second half, ministry sources said.

The decision came when Washington is increasing its pressure on Tokyo to remove import restrictions on oranges, orange juice and beef to help reduce the huge bilateral trade imbalance.

The ministry is expected to soon decide to keep the fresh orange import quota for the first half of fiscal 1988 also unchanged from a year before at 91,000 tons.

Japan has set the orange quota at 35,000 tons for the second half of fiscal 1987.

### Letter Questions Toshiba COCOM Violation

OW100803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT  
10 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. and its subsidiary Toshiba Machine Co. both declined to comment Thursday on a letter by a senior U.S. Government official in which he said the effect of Toshiba Machine's illegal sale of milling machines to the Soviet Union was unclear.

Officials of the two firms were referring to a letter to a congressman written by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage concerning the effect on U.S. national security of Toshiba Machine's action.

Armitage said in the letter, dated February 8, that the Soviets have had such technology since 1980. He added, however, that illegal exports are a problem as they give the Soviets the capability to produce quieter propellers for their submarines.

The U.S. charged in April last year that the sale of sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co. from 1983 to 1985 in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules enabled the Soviets to fit their submarines with quieter propellers, making them harder to detect.

Armitage's letter was addressed to Les Aspin, a Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Service Committee.

The two firms apparently took a cautious attitude as they were awaiting the outcome of an appeal to a Japanese court by two Toshiba executives sentenced to suspended prison terms for their involvement in the sales. The court's decision is expected in late March.

But they believed the letter indicated a willingness by the U.S. Government to deal coolly with the case, and hoped it would have a favorable effect on current congressional deliberations on a U.S. omnibus trade bill.

The Senate and the House of Representatives are considering possible sanctions against Toshiba to be included in the bill.

Officials of the two firms also hoped the U.S. would appreciate their efforts to establish a system to prevent a recurrence of such illegal exports of high-technology products to communist nations.

### MITI Maintains Position

OW110349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT  
11 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura on Friday downplayed a letter by a senior U.S. Government official in which he said the connection between Toshiba Machine Co.'s illegal sale of milling machines to the Soviet Union and quieter propellers for its submarines was unclear.

Tamura told a press conference following a cabinet meeting that "there is no fresh substance in the letter to make the Japanese Government change its stance that there is a strong suspicion of a connection."

He referred the letter, written by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, to a congressman.

He said in the letter, dated February 8, that the Soviets have had the technology to make propellers quieter since 1980 while Toshiba Machine, a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., exported the sophisticated machines from 1983 to 1985 in violation of COCOM rules.

Tamura said that he had received detailed explanations on the matter from senior U.S. Government officials when he visited Washington last September.

### Takeshita, Hong Kong Governor Agree on Ties

OW110603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT  
11 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—The leaders of Japan and the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong agreed the two should retain close ties and cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Gov. Sir David Wilson, at a 15-minute meeting at the Diet, exchanged views on how Japan can cooperate with Hong Kong up to and after the British colony reverts to Chinese ownership in 1997, the official said in a briefing.

Wilson was quoted as saying Hong Kong wants to continue to play an international role in business affairs even after under [as received] Chinese rule and said close cooperation with Japan is vital for Hong Kong's future.

The official said the Japanese prime minister expressed the belief Hong Kong is benefitting from Wilson's stewardship and is heading for prosperity and stability.

The colony will remain a capitalist outpost in China for 50 years from 1997 under a Sino-British agreement for reversion to China and Wilson's visit is timed to encourage further Japanese investment in, and trade with, the territory, the ministry official said.

Wilson is on a four-day visit to Japan with 14 members of the Hong Kong-Japan Business Cooperation Committee. He leaves Japan Friday.

**Representatives Approve Fiscal 1988 Budget**  
*OW101047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT*  
10 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—The House of Representatives voted Thursday in a plenary session to pass the 56.7 trillion yen national budget for fiscal 1988, shifting the focus of Diet (parliament) business to a tax reform plan.

Ruling and opposition parties will begin a meeting of policy chiefs next week to discuss how to secure revenues to finance an opposition-sponsored 2.94 trillion yen tax cut plan.

Before the plenary session, the House Budget Committee passed the budget.

The Liberal Democratic Party voted for the budget, while the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party opposed it.

The lower house immediately referred the budget to the House of Councillors for further discussions.

The second chamber, which will begin Budget Committee discussions Friday, is expected to approve the budget around April 5 unless there is a major stalemate in Diet business, parliamentary sources said.

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee that he will dispel worries among the people about a new large-scale indirect tax.

Reaffirming his resolve to carry out a sweeping tax reform to prepare for the country's aging society, Takeshita said he will establish a taxation system which the majority of the people can understand.

Leaders of the government and its ruling LDP have reached complete agreement on introducing a major tax reform this autumn with the imposition of a new indirect tax included in it, LDP sources said.

The Takeshita Cabinet is planning to convene the Diet into an extraordinary session around mid-July to discuss the tax reform plan, the sources said. The government has no plan to extend the current session of the Diet, due to expire on May 25.

The fiscal 1988 budget sets both revenue and expenditure at 56,699.7 billion yen, up 4.8 percent from the fiscal 1987 budget before supplementation. The 1987 budget was twice supplemented to total 58,214.2 billion yen.

The budget incorporates a big increase in public works spending to help expand domestic demand, set at 7,282.4 billion yen, up 19.7 percent.

Defense spending is set at 3,700.3 billion yen which represents a 5.2 percent increase from the previous year and is also equal to 1.013 percent of Japan's projected gross national product (GNP).

**JSP Leader Doi Criticizes Inoue KAL Remarks**  
*OW101010 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT*  
10 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO—The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party confirmed at meetings on Thursday that it will cautiously promote exchanges with South Korea while watching the process of democratization in the country, party officials said.

At a meeting of party executives, JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi criticized Issei Inoue, director of the party's International Affairs Bureau, for making remarks incompatible with the party's stance on the alleged destruction of a Korean Air [KAL] jetliner with 115 people aboard last November 29, the officials said.

Inoue said in a TV interview on Monday that there is no doubt that North Korea was responsible for the loss of the KAL airliner.

Inoue reportedly made similar remarks at meetings with South Korean Embassy officials also on Monday.

The JSP's official stand is that there still is not enough evidence to declare that North Korea destroyed the plane.

Inoue told a press conference on Thursday that his remarks were his personal view.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi told him at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee that his remarks deviated from the party's official stand on the incident, Inoue said.

Inoue said he will abide by policies set by the party as chief of the International Affairs Bureau but he refused to retract his previous remarks.

He said he will continue to consult with Yamaguchi about the matter and that he will do his utmost to establish friendly relations between his party and South Korea.

The party's action program for 1988, adopted at its national convention in February, called for efforts to realize a first ever visit to South Korea by the JSP leader.

The party chairwoman said on February 13 that she would like to visit South Korea and have talks with President No Tae-u.

The JSP, which has friendly ties with North Korea, welcomed the inauguration of President No on February 25 and declared it will promote exchanges with South Korea.

The party also lifted a ban on its Diet members visiting South Korea.

Doi said she expects the new South Korean president to defend fundamental human rights and to free political prisoners.

### North Korea

**Kim Il-song Receives USSR Trade Unionists**  
*SK041019 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1014 GMT 4 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Soviet trade union delegation headed by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions.

Present on the occasion were Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

He received gifts from them.

### Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

*SK041054 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1019 GMT 4 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the Central Council of the USSR trade unions.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the USSR trade unions, now on a visit to Korea at the head of a Soviet trade union delegation.

**Hwang Chang-yop Attends Conference in Havana**  
*SK100746 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1200 GMT 5 Mar 88

[Text] A conference of secretaries in charge of international affairs of political parties of socialist countries was held in Havana from 29 February to 3 March. The conference was attended by party delegations from socialist countries, including a WPK delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

A series of matters, including international affairs, were discussed at the conference. A communique concerning the conference of secretaries in charge of international affairs of political parties of socialist countries was also adopted at the conference.

According to the communique adopted at the conference, the attendants of the conference affirmed their parties' determination to continue, in the future, activities to first realize a phased reduction of nuclear weapons and then abolish them completely, to establish nuclear-free zones, to suspend nuclear testing, to demilitarize space, to immediately suspend the production of chemical weapons and then abolish them completely, and to exploit the favorable possibility created in achieving the new goal of epochally reducing armed forces and conventional weapons.

The attendants of the conference discussed the economic situation in developing countries which has worsened due to their foreign debts and its consequences. They indicated that the problems of peace, arms reduction, and development are closely related.

The attendants emphasized that surmounting backwardness and establishing a new international economic order agrees with the interests of all countries and expressed support for the nonaligned nations' activities toward achieving this.

The attendants reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American people for consolidation of national independence and for social and economic progress, with the struggle of the Asian and African

people against neo-colonialism and for independent development along the road of economic and social progress, and with all fighters who are struggling for national and social liberation amid persecution and suppression by reactionaries, racialism, and racial discrimination forces.

The attendants expressed support for, among other things, initiatives to alleviate the tension created by the imperialists' maneuvers and, in particular, for the DPRK proposal to reduce the armed forces of the North and the South and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

The conference covered matters on cooperation among communist parties and workers' parties for peace and socialism and on strengthening internationalist solidarity based on independence, equality, and the principle of respecting each party's rights to independently decide one's own political lines, strategies, and tactics in conformity with one's own specific conditions.

The attendants expressed solidarity with the Cuban revolution and sincerely wished the Cuban people success in defending and building socialism.

#### **Dailies Mark Friendship Treaty With Cuba**

*SK110457 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0443 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 2nd anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The treaty, reflecting the common desire and aspiration for further expanding and developing in all fields the bonds of deep fraternal amity and solidarity forged between the two peoples in the course of the common struggle for the cause of independence against imperialism, marked an epochal milestone in the development of the relations of Korea-Cuba friendship.

The visit to Korea of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz two years ago was a historical event which developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples on to a new higher stage.

The fraternal Cuban people are a courageous people who were the first to pioneer a road to socialism in Latin America.

The revolutionaries and patriotic people of Cuba under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz overthrew the Batista pro-U.S. dictatorial regime by

armed struggle and achieved the victory in the revolution. They have pushed ahead with revolution and construction, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle or hammer in the other even under the difficult condition where the U.S. imperialists continued aggression, intervention and blockade.

Cuba has become a beacon of hope and a banner of struggle for national independence and freedom in Latin America.

The Cuban revolution advances triumphantly in the difficult condition of the struggle for smashing the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves.

The Cuban people are fully ready to resolutely repulse the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves and depend [on] the revolutionary gains, united closely around their party.

The Korean people stand firm on the side of the fraternal Cuban people. We will support and encourage the Cuban people's struggle with might and main.

Our people are proud to have as friends and brothers the Cuban people who are true to obligation, earnest and staunch.

The Korean people will actively develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation in the future, too with the brotherly Cuban people in the spirit of the treaty signed between the two countries.

MINJU CHOSON says in a signed article:

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the fraternal Cuban people in the economic and cultural construction and wish them new success in the future.

#### **Working People Decry U.S. Anti-Cuba Campaign**

*SK110439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT  
11 Mar 88*

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—Working people in Pyongyang held a solidarity meeting on March 10 to denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba campaign.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, recalled that the U.S. imperialists recently blared as if Cuba "violated human rights", laid it before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights to stage the anti-Cuba campaign and rigged up a false "marijuana trafficking" to slander Cuba.

He went on:

Such provocation of the U.S. imperialists is a mean act aimed at impairing the daily growing authority of the Republic of Cuba and preventing its influence. It is an escalation of their anti-Cuban moves.

Under the leadership of respected Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, today the heroic Cuban people are pressing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction and radically changing the looks of the country, while repulsing the U.S. imperialists' repeated aggression, intervention and blockade at every step. Socialist Cuba has become a powerful being which no one can provoke and its international prestige is daily increasing.

We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves as a criminal act to impair the authority of Cuba, an independent country, and stamp out its influence and attraction and as a mean provocation to libel the superiority of the socialist system.

The Korean people will in the future, too, consistently fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people, holding high the banner of socialism and communism in any storm and trial, he stressed.

Speaking next, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Korea Danilo Sotolongo Hernandez pointed out that Cuba, pursuing a revolutionary policy for defending its dignity and justice, is resolutely struggling against the enemy who is distorting facts. It is the U.S. aggression troops and their stooges that are violating the most elementary rights of the South Korean people in the struggle for democracy in society, he noted.

He strongly denounced the United States and other reactionary states and the South Korean puppets for conducting the anti-DPRK smear campaign and reaffirmed the firm support and solidarity of the Cuban Communist Party, Government and people for the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people.

A solidarity letter to the Cuban people was adopted at the meeting.

The letter stressed:

We extend firm support and militant solidarity for the valiant struggle of the Cuban people who are defending the revolutionary gains and energetically accelerating the socialist construction, while smashing the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuban moves.

The Korean people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

### Moves Against Cuba Denounced

SK110433 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0413 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the time, immediately give up their moves against Cuba and respect Cuba's sovereignty.

The Korea-Latin America and Caribbean Region Friendship Association said this in its statement issued on March 10 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their vicious anti-Cuba moves.

The statement said:

As a gathering for slandering the Cuban revolution planned at Vedado District, Havana City, on February 17 was discovered and smashed, the U.S. imperialists advertised about Cuba's "violation of human rights", spreading a lie of "drug smuggling" and so brought the issue of "human rights violation" in Cuba to the U.N Commission on Human Rights.

The anti-Cuba machinations are part of aggression, intervention, blockade and tricks resorted to by the U.S. imperialists to obliterate the Cuban revolution from the first day of its victory.

Their intensified anti-Cuba moves aim at preventing the influence of Cuba and isolating her in the international arena.

The Friendship Association bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba plot as a criminal act to stamp out the Cuban revolution.

No anti-Cuba plot on the part of the U.S. imperialists can ever block the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution.

After the victory of the revolution the Cuban people have vigorously striven to achieve the prosperity of the country with a high national pride and self-confidence, rallied closely around the party and the government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader.

Under the popular policy of the Cuban revolutionary government they enjoy true human rights, freedom and happy life unprecedented in any time of Cuban history

Those who should be condemned and tried for violating human rights are the U.S. imperialists themselves.

We express firm support to and solidarity with the Cuban people in their courageous struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and step up socialist construction, repulsing the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves.

The Korean people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people at the outposts against the U.S. imperialists.

**North-South Meeting Supported by Afghanistan**  
*SK110417 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0407 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan supports the new proposal to convene a North-South joint conference advanced by respected Comrade Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of Korea and security on the Korean peninsula, said Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil.

In his solidarity letter to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, he pointed out: The Republic of Afghanistan is always watching with deep attention the diplomatic and political efforts of the leadership of the DPRK, the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, in particular, for the reunification of Korea and peace and security in the area, and highly appreciates it.

The Republic of Afghanistan denounces war exercises and all other moves staged by the imperialists and reactionary forces to disturb Korea's reunification, he said.

**Kim Il-song Greet's Mauritius Leaders**  
*SK111045 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1037 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on March 9 to Governor-General Veerasamy Ringadoo and Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

The message says since the independence the Mauritius people have achieved many successes in the work to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop the national economy.

It expresses the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wishes them and the people of Mauritius greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

**Issues Criticized**  
*SK111049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1150 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "The Occupiers' Brazen Sophistry"]

[Text] According to a news report, Derwinski, the person holding the office of U.S. under secretary of state, held a so-called press conference with foreign correspondents recently.

During the press conference, saying that the United States would send additional U.S. naval ships to the waters off the Korean peninsula during the Olympics, he advertised that stationing U.S. forces in South Korea over the past 40 years has been to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. This is a brazen remark that can be uttered only by brigands such as the U.S. imperialists.

Of course, this is not the first time the U.S. imperialist, governing circle has uttered such a thing. Nevertheless, it is a preposterous remark not in accord with the nature of the extremely heinous aggressors and warmongers.

It is the unchanging aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists, as well as the backbone of their policy toward Korea, to indefinitely hold on to South Korea as a colony and military base and to dominate all of Korea by using it as a military beachhead. Motivated by this, the U.S. imperialists have introduced their aggressive forces into South Korea on a large scale over the past 40 years, since they first occupied South Korea, and have more thoroughly reduced it to a colony and military base.

In recent years alone, the U.S. imperialists have not only drastically increased military spending for South Korea, but they have also aided in the modernization of the U.S. forces and the puppet army. The U.S. imperialists continue to ship into South Korea, without interruption, a large quantity of modern military hardware and weapons of mass destruction from the United States, while bringing in nuclear weapons of various descriptions, including neutron bombs, which are also called demon's weapons, as well as the means of nuclear delivery, and have built underground nuclear storage depots in various parts of South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless war maneuvers, South Korea has been turned into a nuclear beachhead with a dense deployment of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons of various descriptions, and into a war powder keg where aggression forces form a forest.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have constantly conducted such war exercises as "Team Spirit" in such a powder keg. Even at this moment, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in the "Team Spirit-88" war exercise, while bringing into South Korea their Army, Air Force, and Marine forces from the continental United States and Asia and the Pacific. The aggressive forces that have already been ferried to South Korea are being moved to and deployed in the operational areas close to the Military Demarcation Line.

It is no longer a secret that the "Team Spirit-88" war exercise being conducted by mobilizing a large number of troops—200,000-strong, a number that is more than enough to carry out modern warfare—is designed for northward invasion.

The facts clearly show that the only thing the U.S. imperialists have done during their 40-year occupation of South Korea has been to destabilize peace and aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula.

Derwinski's babbling is nothing but a sophistry designed to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and their war maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists' babbling about additional deployment of U.S. naval ships in waters around the Korean peninsula under the pretext of the Olympics stems also from their insidious attempt to spur their preparations for a war of northward invasion.

Such an attempt by the U.S. imperialists will only increase the danger of war by further aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, rather than provide security for the Olympics.

To ease tension on the Korean peninsula and create an environment favorable to peace and peaceful reunification, we have advanced a large number of peace proposals, including proposals for halting large-scale war exercises and arranging multinational disarmament talks, and have made every possible effort for their realization.

Nevertheless, they are clamoring about peace while turning their backs on our peace proposals and frantically running about in their maneuvers for aggression and war. This is preposterous.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and their war maneuvers constantly trample peace underfoot on the Korean peninsula and increases the danger of war there.

It is no accident that the South Korean youths, students, and people are engaged in the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle under antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-U.S. slogans.

The U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea without delay, taking along with them all manner of aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, and ceasing to utter preposterous remarks.

**Daily Decries U.S. Stance on KAL Incident**  
*SK110447 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0435 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—At the session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights the U.S. representative, linking the KAL incident with the DPRK, said it was "most recent instance of North Korea's callous disregard for human rights".

This, an unpardonable provocation against us, shows the U.S. imperialists are still resorting to the anti-DPRK smear campaign, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

There can be no "violation of human rights" under the most advanced socialist system of our country which takes it as a steadfast policy to value man most and respect his rights.

In the past the U.S. imperialists committed massive human slaughter "operation" of having plunged the South Korean passenger plane into abyss of death in the sky above the northern Pacific Ocean. This time, they disposed of another South Korean passenger plane in the air above Southeast Asia in the same way and shifted the blame for it on to us.

It is like a thief crying stop thief that the United States is clamouring about someone's "violation of human rights" and the like. If the U.S. authorities want to talk about violation of human rights, they, first of all, should speak of their policy of aggression on Korea and occupation of South Korea and of the tragedy from murderous suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique in South Korea, barren of human rights. And they should talk about their faked KAL incident which claimed one hundred and scores of human lives.

The truth shall be made clear even if the United States does not want to see it.

**Buying Trip to U.S. 'Deceptive Trick'**  
*SK102222 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1510 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists recently sold unedible beans to South Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

More than 300 tons of imported beans, some of them rotten, mixed with herbal seeds and grains of sand, had to be dumped away.

This patently shows that the U.S. imperialists are the most brazen colonial plunderer.

However, the South Korean puppet clique plans to send a "grain purchasing mission" to the United States to buy maize, beans and other food grain. The "mission" will reportedly "show its efforts" to meet the demand of its American master for opening the market to agricultural and livestock products, by purchasing food grain in the land of the United States.

The No Tae-u group, however, was so cunning as to announce that this "mission" would demand its American masters to ease their agricultural and livestock market-opening pressure.

This is nothing but a deceptive trick to lull the fighting spirit of the people against this pressure of the U.S. imperialists and against the puppets themselves who are submitting to it, an attempt at concealing their criminal acts.

**Daily Calls for U.S. Withdrawal From South**

*SK111040 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1030 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—The calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appealed to the South Korean people to put an end to the U.S. imperialist domination and interference and win national sovereignty.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN today stresses that, as the calls say, neither people's demand for democracy nor their desire for social transformation and national reunification can be realized as long as the U.S. colonial domination continues in South Korea.

It is only a useless empty talk to call for independence while the U.S. occupation forces are holding the prerogative of military command and the United States is controlling home and foreign policies of South Korea, the article remarks.

Noting that the United States is verbally aspiring to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, but it is, in actuality, obstructing all along a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, it says:

At a time when we proposed to hold a North-South joint conference with the aim of opening up a new phase for national reconciliation and unity and have been making all efforts for the purpose, the U.S. imperialists, with a glib talk about fictitious "threat from the North," are beefing up armed forces and replenishing materiel in South Korea on the pretext of "security" of South Korea, "security of the Olympics" and staging the large "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises with the puppets against us.

"Security" on the lips of the U.S. imperialists is meant to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base of theirs and turn it more completely into a stronghold against the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries.

Their occupation of South Korea and policies of aggression are the decisive factor that bars the democratic development of South Korean society and the reunification of our country.

Both the democratization of South Korean society and the cause of national reunification can be achieved through the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, a struggle against the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and for the termination of their domination and interference in it.

This is a lesson of history the South Korean people have drawn from their protracted struggle for democracy and national reunification.

**Daily Denounces 'Military Rehearsal' in South**

*SK111034 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—It can not be overlooked that the U.S. imperialists continue to ship their aggression forces stationed abroad and planes, transporters and warships carrying various types of combat equipment into the Korean peninsula under the pretext of the military rehearsal, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Commenting on the fact that the amphibious assault ship "Peliliu" of the U.S. forces is heading for South Korea, the paper notes that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces coming from the Subic Naval Base have stepped up preparations, making a war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli.

The author of the commentary continues:

Even if the U.S. imperialist aggressors make a gamble of war in South Korea without an additional shipment of armed forces, the danger is immeasurable.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists under the signboard of the "Team Spirit" shipped into South Korea every year the large aggression forces based in the U.S. mainland, Japan proper, Okinawa, Guam island, the Philippines and other areas in the Pacific region to kick up dust.

The strategic bombers at the Anderson Air Force Base in Guam Island regularly participated in the sham bomb dropping exercises in South Korea and the 25th infantry division of the U.S. imperialists did not fail to participate in the "Team Spirit" military rehearsal to hold practical military exercises. an all-out nuclear war control plane "E 4b" was introduced into South Korea from the U.S. mainland last year.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists chose Korea as the ignition point of an all-out nuclear war which may plunge mankind into the holocaust of a nuclear war and are running high fever in the "Team Spirit" war exercises.

**'Railroaded' Election Law in South Viewed**  
*SK101255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 9 Mar 88

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March commentary: "Ruthless Thuggish Military Act"]

[Text] One more outrageous political act was undertaken in South Korea by the DJP, the so-called ruling party, which has railroaded a bill through the National Assembly. At dawn on 8 March, the DJP thugs undertook such a tyrannical act as railroading their bill to revise the so-called National Assembly Election Law through the National Assembly during a major session in less than a minute, with the opposition lawmakers kept out. Also, in meetings of the National Assembly Home Affairs and Justice Committees held on 7 March, the previous day, the DJP committed the thuggish political act of ramming the bill through the National Assembly.

From the day it was laid before the house, the bill to revise the National Assembly Election Law, which was worked out and railroaded through the National Assembly by the DJP alone, met stiff opposition and rejection from opposition lawmakers. The opposition parties stubbornly declared the DJP's unilaterally passing its own bill to revise the National Assembly Election Law in the National Assembly null and void, as it retains poisonous elements that can be used for election fraud. This notwithstanding, the DJP clansmen have forcibly rammed their own revision bill through the house—an eloquent indication of how frantically the No Tae-u ring schemes to prolong its military rule without incident. It had already been expected that the DJP coterie would railroad their own bill through the National Assembly.

The DJP thugs have already made public their intentions to run the National Assembly as they please and have coerced, both covertly and overtly, the opposition parties into being absolutely obedient to their revision bill, using such an intention to threaten the opposition parties. It was clear that the DJP clansmen would choose no other way because they had not the slightest intention of settling the issue of revising the National Assembly Election Law in a fair manner from the beginning. The DJP's deliberate and undisguised thuggish political act is another political coup d'etat and another usurpation of power undertaken to control the new National Assembly by winning a majority of the National Assembly seats in National Assembly elections.

That it has committed such an outrageous political act even within the framework of the National Assembly, the so-called representative system, without hesitation, while paying lip service to democratic development and reconciliation, allows one to know well what extreme stage the brazen disposition of traitor No Tae-u and the DJP clansmen has reached and that their thuggish military nature has not changed at all. It is widely known that the No Tae-u ring has the chronic habit of exercising the upper hand in the National Assembly. That No Tae-u

forcibly railroaded an antinational budget bill through the National Assembly, with the opposition parties locked out, by employing a feint operation already by the end of the year, during which he was appointed DJP chairman, is only an example.

How many times has he ignored or sat on the issues raised by the opposition parties in the National Assembly without due reason? It has not been long since the clansmen of traitor No Tae-u's DJP railroaded through the National Assembly a so-called law for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the unrivaled murderer and tyrant. However, today's monopoly in the National Assembly is not a mere resurgence or repetition of the way traitor No Tae-u had the DJP run the National Assembly under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship in the past. It is something that has been made more tyrannical and sits well with the No Tae-u military dictatorship, the extension and copy of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship revised for the worse.

Indeed, the traitorous No Tae-u clique, a group of military thugs hiding behind the mask of party politics, and his DJP are nothing but a Nazified party that resorts to fascist violence, as well as a brigandish clique of political imposters. The DJP's reigning supreme in the National Assembly lays bare in full view the dark side of South Korea, which has been reduced to a land of ruined democracy where no trace of parliamentary politics remains. What is it but ignominy and a tragedy of the modern world that there still remains on the face of earth such a society where military thugs, fascist tyrants, and political miscreants take the stage as the 20th century nears its end?

It is obvious to all that there can be no democratic development in a society where the National Assembly has been reduced to a puppet wirepulled by the ruling party and where parliamentary politics has been buried in its grave. It is simply a preposterous challenge and an insult to the people who aspire for democracy that those who are bent on keeping the National Assembly as a stage monopolized by the DJP should babble about democratic development or reconciliation.

The democratic development desired by the South Korean people can be attained only when such military dictators and such a group of political thugs as the No Tae-u ring are removed from the position of power. The election law that the traitorous No Tae-u clique and the DJP clansmen unlawfully fabricated against the aspirations of the people for democratization is null and void and their thuggish political act can never be justified. The people will never forgive the fascist military dictators and will see to it that they are judged by the history without fail.

**CPRE on 'Fascist' Suppression in South**  
*SK110429 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0409 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—No force can dampen the fighting spirit of the South Korean people for a new independent and democratized society free

from the outside forces' domination and subjugation and the military rule. The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland said this in its Information No. 444 on March 10.

The information recalled that the South Korean fascist clique tortured the five patriotic students who had occupied the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul and held a sit-in there, arrested students and people and ruthlessly cracked down on peaceful demonstrations almost every day in 10 odd days after the traitor No Tae-u's "presidential inauguration".

It went on:

The frantic fascist suppression throughout South Korea clearly shows the gangster-like character of the traitor No Tae-u who is engrossed in brandishing bayonets against the people and the military fascist colour of the No "regime."

The traitor No Tae-u, seized with fear, is desperately wielding fascist bayonets right after he took the "presidential" chair. But his future is gloomy.

The colonial and military fascist dictatorial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the traitor No Tae-u is sure to be crumbled by the united struggle of the people.

#### **Papers Mark Anniversary of Peasants Union**

SK101013 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0959 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA)—Papers here today commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the peasants union.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the peasants as a reliable ally of the working class and main force of our revolution in the first period of his revolutionary struggle, put forward a task to form revolutionary organisations in rural areas and formed the peasants union, the first revolutionary organisation of peasants of a new-type in our country in Xinantun on March 10, 1928, on the basis of energetic preparations for it, says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper continues in a signed article:

The peasants union was the first revolutionary organisation of the peasants in our country taking the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the firm guiding compass and a *chuche*-type revolutionary mass organisation which set it as its main mission to fight for overthrowing the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese landlords and achieving the liberation and independence of the country.

The formation of the peasants union was the shining fruition of the great leader's idea and policy on the building of a revolutionary organization of peasants to

organizationally unite peasant masses in our country and became an epochal event which opened the new proud history of the revolutionary peasants movement, while putting an end to the previous peasants movement.

Referring to the significance of the formation of the peasants union, the article stresses that the formation of the first peasants union in our country by the great leader was an epochal event which marked the origin of the revolutionary peasants movement.

It goes on:

The great leader, basing himself on the precious exploits and rich experience gained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, firmly rallied broad peasant masses organisationally after the liberation of the country and has now strengthened and developed the peasants union into the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the mass political organisation of the socialist agricultural working people.

The idea of the great leader on building *chuche*-oriented peasants organisation and precious feats gained by him in solving the rural question are being brilliantly inherited and enriched by the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and our party the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, as an active defender and executor of the rural theses, has been strengthened and developed into a militant organisation capable of successfully discharging its role in conformity with its basic mission and duty.

Meanwhile, MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article titled "First Revolutionary Peasants Organisation in Our Country".

#### **SKNDF Open Letter on No Tae-u Regime**

SK101148 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Mar 88

[Open letter issued by the SKNDF Central Committee to "all the people" on 28 February in Seoul]

[Text] All the people, another national shame is being repeated in the South Korean colonial climate. The pro-U.S. military dictatorship, the object of our people's resentment, has again been launched with a nameplate of the Sixth Republic under the veil of democracy.

No Tae-u, he who came into power through fraud, staged a (?wedding ceremony) of peaceful transfer of power on 25 February under a warlike Class A emergency alert order and loudly publicized the advent of an era of ordinary people, embellishing the launch of the Sixth Republic with the deceptive transfer to civilian government and the deceptive propaganda on the new era, and with a variation on democratic reform and national reconciliation.

In connection with his inauguration for the Sixth Republic, he advertised it as if some fantastic miracle had taken place in South Korea. In reality, nothing has changed, nor will there be any change.

The Sixth Republic is the republic of a reorganized military government. Although No Tae-u described the Sixth Republic as a legitimate government of the people reflecting the people's will, the patriotic people have never designated the murderer of Kwangju as a presidential candidate, nor have they voted for him. The 16 December election that led to the Sixth Republic was a fraudulent election at the source. The fraud affected by the power of the government, was unprecedented in election history, and our people have long declared it as null and void. The 16 December election was not an exercise of the voters' right but the unilateral violent exercise of the military dictators in which the government power was totally mobilized, not the fair test site of the people's will but the vote-buying site in which the DJP bought votes by spending all the money of the state treasury, and the largest-scale illegal, fraudulent election in history in which even the computer-cheating and the shocking anticommunist and anti-North incident of stratagem were fabricated.

How can the vicious enemy of the people, who managed to fabricate only 36 percent of the votes in favor of him with all the fraud committed, become the people's president? How can his regime become a legitimate regime? We the people acknowledge No Tae-u not as the president but as a thief who stole power, and brand the Sixth Republic as another illegal and brutal republic of a political coup d'etat. The transfer of power from the Fifth Republic to the Sixth Republic is not a lawful transfer of power but one from illegitimacy to illegitimacy and from illegality to illegality. Although No Tae-u embellishes the Sixth Republic as a historic milestone which marks a transfer to a civilian government that opens a new era of democratization, the No Tae-u regime and the Chon Tu-hwan regime are twin military dictatorial regimes born of the same poisonous root. No Tae-u is a military hooligan who served in the army together with Chon Tu-hwan for 30 years beginning with his days in the military academy, wearing the same military uniform, sharing military discipline, and plotting the 12 December army purge coup d'etat together. The two men are the murderers who committed the barbaric manslaughter together in Southeast Asia and plotted the Kwangju massacre together; and they are dictators who pulled the wagon of military dictatorship together and wielded the fascist violence together.

The No Tae-u cabinet which has been newly formed is a copy of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial cabinet as it retains the skeleton of the previous regime. No Tae-u who often raved about a coalition cabinet and tempted the opposition camp, rejected the appointment of opposition figures to posts in the regime, let alone [words indistinct], and formed the DJP cabinet with his right hand men whom he had nurtured since the time of the

Chon Tu-hwan regime. The power transfer from the Fifth Republic to the Sixth Republic is a reorganization of the military government in which the two military dictators changed their batons. Although No Tae-u embellishes the advent of the Sixth Republic as the beginning of a new era of national self-respect, both the No Tae-u regime and the Chon Tu-hwan regime are the twin illegitimate children connected by umbilical cords to the United States.

As in the case of Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u is a flunkeyist traitor of doubtful nationality who went to Washington, leaving the voters behind in South Korea, and took the position of the president with the recommendation of the White House. Furthermore, No Tae-u is a modern version of the five Ulsa bandits who opened a new joint South Korea-U.S. era committed to turning the entire South Korean territory into a NATO base and to totally opening the markets. Therefore, the transfer of power from the Fifth Republic to the Sixth Republic is merely the United States changing its servants in agreement with a U.S. scenario. As the stern reality shows, the Sixth Republic is not the result of a change in the political system but a power transfer within Chongwadae, the U.S. ruling system retaining the colonial military fascist system of the Fifth Republic, the fascist system of the military institution, and the one-party dictatorial system of the DJP.

The Sixth Republic is a deceitful republic. Deceiving the people is the lifeline of the Sixth Republic. No Tae-u is propagandizing about eliminating authoritarianism through democratic reform. However, from the outset, the flower of democratic politics would not bloom nor will the fruit of democratization be produced on the tree, the root, trunk, and branches of which are dictatorship.

To eliminate authoritarianism and realize democratization, the military dictator must first step down from power and systematic devices and evil laws for fascist dictatorship must be abolished. However, in reality, the military dictator has again usurped power and fascist dictatorial organizations and fascist evil laws are still maintained.

No Tae-u has achieved none of the eight-point 29 June public commitments for democratization that he loudly propagandized. He merely took advantage of these commitments to take power.

Expecting democratic reform from him is like expecting benevolence from a robber. The Sixth Republic's 25 February commitment for democratization is a mask to camouflage the military rule, not democratization, and a security device to ensure illegally taking power.

No Tae-u advocates national reconciliation and national unity. However, only confrontation, not harmony, exists between the illegal regime that has betrayed the people and the people who have been deprived of their will. Only antagonism, not reconciliation, takes place

between the murderers of Kwangju who slaughtered fellow countrymen and people who suffered unprecedented misfortune and ordeals.

The remarks of the illegal, unjust No Tae-u regime that discord in the past should be buried under the plaza of a new start, and that national harmony should be realized, are indeed an intolerable mockery of our people. The Sixth Republic's 25 February commitment is a cunning chain to bind the people's hands and feet with the military dictatorial system under the pretext of national unity and a device designed to split democratic forces and ensure the ruling party's leadership by appeasing opposition circles.

No Tae-u has stressed that he will open the era of ordinary people through fair distribution of wealth. However, only the wealth of the special class will be accumulated and expanded in this society ruled by the law of the jungle and of the rich-getting-richer and the poor-getting-poorer.

The era of ordinary people will not open merely by replacing the chairs at the presidential inauguration ceremony, but will be realized only through systematic measures and by dissolving the enterprises of comprador capital.

How can the DJP and No Tae-u, who represent the interests of the comprador capitalists, realize such an era? No Tae-u stated that he would realize the fair distribution of wealth while allowing the authorities to (?conspire) with foreign monopolistic capitalists and comprador capitalists and while repressing with guns and bayonets the movement of workers who demand the wage increase and the movement of peasants who oppose opening markets. His remarks are indeed preposterous and absurd remarks and a sophism that insults the working people.

The Sixth Republic's 25 February commitment to an era of ordinary people is a narcotic to eradicate the sense of resistance of the lower-class masses and a poison to dull the movement for reform.

Just like a prostitute who uses heavy makeup on her ugly face and like one who uses flowery words to conceal the sword hidden in his bosom, the Sixth Republic is a republic of devils hidden behind the veil of angels. Our people who suffered ordeals and disgrace under the rule of military dictatorship will not repeat the same disgraces as we suffered in the past under the deceitful military rule. The anti-military rule struggle of our people has not ended, but returned to its original point on the occasion of the 25 February transfer of government.

If we compromise with No Tae-u's maneuvers and tricks, cherishing a fantasy toward them over such a grave historic reality, the military dictatorship will be

legalized and become an absolute dictatorship and the U.S. colonial rule will be maintained forever. Thus, the nation's division will be perpetuated.

The illusion of the No Tae-u regime is an act of self-betrayal and tolerance of it is self-destruction. Our people should not wait for the misfortune of destruction to come by merely idly watching it nor should we frustrate the national salvation movement by remaining mere spectators.

With the deceitful 25 February transfer of government, the U.S. colonial domination and interference have been further intensified and the military dictatorship embarked upon a more fatal fascist path. Thus, the two Koreas policy of foreign and domestic splittists has now entered the stage of direct action.

Therefore, our people's national salvation struggle to end the military rule cannot but bring about a new beginning. Our people's anti-military rule struggle should be deepened into a struggle for genuine democratization, not false democracy.

No Tae-u's democratization for military rule is not an effort for democracy, but for another form of dictatorship. Thoroughgoing clarification of truth of the Kwangju incident once and for all and punishing its ringleaders are a starting point toward ending military rule and genuine democratization.

No Tae-u's assumption of power is that of the murderer of Kwangju. The habitat of the No Tae-u military rule is within the black curtain of the Kwangju incident and a live coal in ending the military rule is in clarification of the Kwangju situation. To end the No Tae-u military rule, the Kwangju incident should first be proven and the struggle to oppose the assumption of power of the murderer of Kwangju should be waged.

The forthcoming parliamentary elections are another opportunity for struggle toward ending the military rule. Our people's struggle against fraudulent elections will become a movement to destroy the foundation of the No Tae-u military rule, to tie its hands and feet, and to achieve a breakthrough in the struggle for democratization. All our patriotic and democratic forces should rise in an offensive struggle first in firm unity against the ruling party's victory in the elections and for democratic reform and then in the parliamentary elections. Thus, we should wage the anti-military rule struggle to check the ruling party's advance to the National Assembly to become the majority party and to realize becoming the majority party through democratic force.

Overthrowing the fascist dictatorial regime through struggle and establishing a democratic government are important to the anti-military rule struggle for democratization and a grand precondition for genuine democratic politics. The military dictatorial regime cannot be consistent with the democratic government and fascism cannot coexist with democracy.

What our people want today is not false democracy, but genuine democracy, and the government our people want is not the military-rooted DJP dictatorial regime, but a genuine civilian and democratic government composed of representatives of patriotic people from all walks of life including workers, peasants, and the middle-class masses.

Our people should again rise in the struggle to realize the extensive and genuine democratic system and democratic politics, not the false democratic reform propagandized by No Tae-u, and to establish a genuine civilian and democratic government.

Our people's anti-military rule struggle should be linked with the movement for national reunification. The military rule, disguised as democratic rule, is linked with the deceitful reunification policy for permanent division. No Tae-u's inaugural speech about national unity is nothing but a trick designed to conceal the true nature of a splittist.

To reunite the people, the anticommunist national policy should first be abolished and the anti-North smear campaign should be discontinued. All the people who ardently wish for national reunification and democracy should resolutely discard the anticommunist policy of the military dictators and pioneer the path for national reunification through collaboration with communists for reconciliation. They should courageously rise in the struggle to drag the No Tae-u clique, the ringleader of the anti-North smear campaign and of aggravating the North-South tension, into court for trial by the people.

To reunite the people, the unified Olympics cohosted by the North and the South, not one Olympics to be unilaterally hosted in 1988, should be realized. The unilateral hosting of the Seoul Olympics is not a festival of the nation's revival, but an event to perpetuate our nation's division into two parts. This is not the occasion for democratization, but a strategy to enable the military dictators to wear the laurel crown and extend the military rule. This is not a sports festival for peace, but an overture for the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Our people should not be deceived by any trick of the rulers concerning the 1988 Olympics and should tenaciously oppose and reject the unilateral hosting of the Seoul Olympics.

Our people's anti-military rule struggle should be waged under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, neither a civilian government nor democratization can be realized.

This is the general settlement of accounts of the struggle for democratization over the past 40 years and another bloody lesson proven by the June mass resistance.

That our people's struggle for democratization repeated the suffering without fruition is not because our people waged the struggle on a lesser scale or shed less blood and not because our strength to overthrow the military dictators was insufficient. Not a day passed without our people struggling to end the military rule and realize a civilian government and not a day passed without our shedding blood or driving the military dictators into crisis.

However, with the U.S. interference and intervention, when the dictatorial regime collapsed, another dictatorial regime emerged. Thus, a process of constant collapse and revival of dictatorial systems has continued for scores of years and our democratic national salvation movement merely suffered painful failure without fruition.

Today the U.S. imperialists, who pursue aims to make the colonial South Korea a strategic base according to the policy of attaching importance to South Korea and to stabilize the ruling system, are attempting to perpetuate the military dictatorship by camouflaging the military rule, by splitting the opposition sphere, and by neutralizing the masses struggling for reform.

The U.S. interference in South Korea's domestic affairs, which increases every day, is for the U.S. imperialists' strategic interest, not for helping the development of democratic politics. Democracy cannot take root in a colonial land without sovereignty and a civilian government cannot be realized in a place of military occupation without the prerogative of supreme command. The people's right to existence cannot be ensured in an economic colony where the opening of markets is enforced.

The realities eloquently prove that without an anti-U.S. struggle for independence, even basic reform of civilian government cannot be realized and unless one attacks the U.S. imperialists by assuming the anti-U.S. struggle as the main (?goal), one cannot cut the lifeline of the military dictators.

Mass national salvation organizations and patriotic and democratic forces from all walks of life should concentrate their efforts and attention on the anti-U.S. struggle and should wage this struggle by linking it with the anti-military rule struggle for democratization.

Expelling the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from this land, dissolving the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, (?curtailing) the right of operational command, abolishing subordinate agreements and treaties, blocking the U.S. political intervention, and crushing pressure to open markets are urgent demands that should not be delayed in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Our people's anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation movement should be united and waged as a unified movement. Our people should not repeat in the new

confrontation with colonial fascist forces the painful failure caused in the past by being broken up. The only way to restore the painful defeat that caused division is to crush the No Tae-u clique's deceitful plot of national harmony designed for military rule and to realize the genuine unity of the people for democratization. For the unity of patriotic and democratic forces, the incorrect activities that hindered the unity while presenting ambition for power should not be waged nor should they be tolerated.

The unity of the opposition sphere is a shortcut to achieving democratization and a unanimous demand of the people. Since the opposition sphere failed to achieve the grand task for democratization by being broken up once, it should draw a due lesson and enter the path of great unity by truly coming to its senses. The unity of the opposition sphere should be realized in such a way so as to unite patriotic and democratic forces for confronting the military rulers, not so as to compromise with the DJP.

The linking of and common action among the student movement, the worker's movement and the peasant's movement are key to deciding the success or failure in the anti-U.S. and anti-military rule struggle. Our people's anti-U.S. and anti-military rule national salvation struggle should not be an individual, scattered, and sporadic struggle, but should be developed into a mass, collective, and united struggle.

Our SKNDF, together with the masses from all walks of life who are filled with the sense of justice and patriotism, will more courageously fight to overthrow the No Tae-u military dictatorship and effect a turning point for independence, democracy, and reunification by carrying out the anti-U.S. and anti-military rule national salvation advance movement.

Let us bring about the whirlwind of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle through a just pan-national uprising! Let us advance vigorously toward the dawn of independence, democracy, and reunification!

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 28 February 1988, Seoul

### South Korea

#### No Receives Foreign Ministry Policy Briefing

SK110813 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0804 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Friday that South Korea's global diplomatic position and national strength have improved to such an extent as to shift the nation's foreign policy away from what has been characterized as a diplomatic war of attrition with North Korea toward a more pragmatic approach.

In this context, the newly inaugurated president directed the Foreign Ministry to adopt a more tolerant attitude toward a country that attempts to establish diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

Saying that the inauguration of new government and the opening of a democratic era have relieved South Korea of a diplomatic burden imposed on its domestic politics, No noted that more diplomatic efforts should be given to practical issues related to the improvement of the national interest such as the economy and trade.

After receiving a policy briefing on foreign affairs at the presidential office, No instructed Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to launch active efforts to improve Seoul's relations with the Soviet Union, China and other East-bloc countries, in the field of economic cooperation and trade.

In his inaugural speech on Feb. 25, No pledged to seek the so-called northward diplomacy. No was sworn in to serve a single five-year term.

Acknowledging that South Korea's trade frictions with foreign countries, including the United States, and its expanded trade have become the most important diplomatic issues facing the nation, No called for an exchange of personnel between economy-related ministries and the Foreign Ministry as part of the efforts to enhance the expertise of Korean diplomats in economic matters.

#### Better Ties With Communists

SK110250 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0221 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea will actively pursue improvements in its relations with communist-bloc nations including the Soviet Union and China while developing ties with such traditional allies as the United States and Japan into mutual partnerships, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Friday.

In a policy briefing for President No Tae-u, Choe said his ministry plans to expand the people's participation in the foreign policy decision-making process by launching a foreign policy advisory council in April comprising 25-30 civilian experts. No was sworn in as South Korea's 13th president on Feb. 25 for a single five-year term, succeeding Chon Tu-hwan.

The nation's foreign policy directives this year will also focus on diplomatic support for the successful hosting of the Seoul summer Olympic games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2. such diplomatic support, Choe said, would include the formation of a cooperative counter-terrorism system with friendly nations including the United States and Japan.

Choe added that his ministry is considering a plan to vitalize the Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute, a research organization under the umbrella of the Foreign Ministry.

Choe said that the ministry is also considering expanding the liberalization of private travel abroad.

**Maintaining Stability Test of New Republic**

SK110115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Mar 88 p 6

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Chong Pong-uk: "Spiralling Inflation Tests Government Economic Ability"]

[Text] The emergency created by rising inflation is reflected in the government's move to employ "all possible measures" to stabilize prices.

The antiinflation measures announced yesterday are a natural response to the serious threat to six years of price stability.

Despite strenuous efforts, the situation has worsened this year. During the first two months, consumer prices have jumped 2.2 percent and wholesale prices 1.2 percent.

The trouble was touched off by typhoons and heavy rain last summer which devastated farm land, pushing up prices of farm produce 1.2 percent.

The natural calamity was followed by strikes at most major manufacturing plants, resulting in double-digit wage hikes and raising production costs.

Furthermore, the presidential election last December contributed to excess liquidity, as have all past elections.

The year-to-year growth rate of the broad gauge of money supply, M2, which hovered around 18 percent during February-September last year, soared to 20.6 percent in October and 22.5 percent in December.

Rising import prices of most raw materials in recent months on the Korean economy. They rose 14.3 percent last year.

Recovering land and housing markets accompanied by a double-digit rise in real estate prices added fuel to the flames. Last year land prices increased 14.6 percent on the average, the highest rise since 1983, and housing prices in major cities, notably Seoul, jumped more than 10 percent.

Strong pressure by labor for another double-digit wage increase this year worries manufacturers because a production cost increase combined with a strong won would weaken their price competitiveness in international markets and push up local prices.

In an effort to relieve the manufacturers, the government lowered domestic oil prices by an average 10.6 percent and will reduce electricity charges by 3 percent, effective March 21.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) said a 10 percent salary raise this year, combined with a spillover effect of 6 percent increase last year, will push up production costs 1.6 percent and prices of manufactured goods 4.2 percent if the situation remains unchanged.

Wage increases are unlikely to be held below 10 percent since trade unions are asking for 20-plus percent wage hike.

Farmers are calling for another double-digit increase in the government purchase prices of rice because of a high rise in public utility charges last year and an increase of school tuition this year.

Stimulated by a 15 percent rise in city bus fares plus a double-digit increase in rents, the private service sector is preparing to raise charges.

It remains to be seen whether the government will succeed in strict monetary control despite its strong will to curb the M2 growth rate at 18 percent.

It is never easy for a government to tighten loans to major enterprises at a time when their production and sales are increasing. The EPB said the plant operation rate was 89.0 percent last December, the highest level since 1978.

Furthermore, general elections are scheduled for next month.

Maintaining price stability is a hard mission for the new Republic and its economic team. It will be the first test of its capability to manage the economy.

**Expense, Revenue Budgets Settled for FY 87**

SK110257 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] Net budget surplus disposable in the general account for 1987 was 1,364.9 billion won.

Finance Minister Sakong Il and auditor Kim Yong-pom settled expenditure and revenue budgets in general account and special accounts for fiscal year 1987 yesterday.

According to the settlement, the government collected 17,883.9 billion in revenue and spent 15,794.5 billion won in the general account last year, resulting in 2,089.4 billion won in surplus.

The disposable budget surplus becomes 1,364.9 billion won when 423.3 billion won carried over to the 1988 expenditure budget and 301.2 billion won reflected in the 1988 revenue budget are excluded from the gross surplus.

The net disposable budget surplus breaks down to 1,287.3 billion won from net revenue increase and 77.6 billion won from non-use of planned expenditure budget.

Meanwhile, revenue of 17 special accounts including the fund management stood at 5,357.1 billion won last year, while expenditures amounted to 5,155.9 billion won, resulting in 201.2 billion won in surplus. Net surplus is 134 billion won when 67.2 billion won carried over to the 1988 expenditure budget is excluded. The net surplus breaks down into 2,390.2 billion won in revenue reduction and 2,524.2 billion won in non-use in expenditure.

The government plans to repay loans from the Bank of Korea with budget surplus and absorb the remaining proportion in budget revenue for this year.

#### **RDP Issues 'Rejection' of PPD Proposals**

SK110157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The two major opposition parties appear destined to go their own separate ways amid reports they will kick off independent preparations for the forthcoming legislative contest beginning early next week.

The Reunification Democratic Party yesterday held a series of meetings, issuing a virtual rejection of the two proposals Kim Tae-chung has made the previous day.

The two long-winded proposals included the sharing the leadership of the proposed new unified opposition party between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. The other proposal was to agree to field unified parliamentary candidates in the general elections.

Instead of accommodating the two options, the RDP once again demanded that Kim Tae-chung should take a back seat for the opposition integration.

Acting RDP president Kim Myong-yon will hold a press conference today to formally declare the rupture of efforts for the opposition merger.

The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], doubtful of the realization of the opposition merger, will gear up its organizations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

Kim Tae-chung will soon embark on his second recruitment of dissident figures, released in the last presidential clemency measures, to inject vitality into the party.

The PPD will announce a list of its parliamentary nominees next week so that they can start full-fledged electioneering. The PPD president will also name key post holders of the party including vice presidents.

Kim Tae-chung outmaneuvered his longtime political rival Kim Yong-sam during the month-long merger negotiations but both are believed to have lost much of public credence as the twin pillars of Korean opposition.

Their mudslinging struggle to gain opposition hegemony not only damaged their political careers but also deepened the divisiveness of the fractured opposition.

The resulting opposition squabbling also heightened public apathy toward politics and diminished sympathy toward the feeble opposition.

The embittered opposition camp now has to wage an uphill battle with the governing camp with "enormous power" in the forthcoming general elections.

Some fear the two opposition parties—the Reunification Democratic Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy—will degenerate into minor splinter groups with no power to check the walkover of the ruling camp.

The two parties are likely to become minor parties representing specific regions, political observers said.

During the merger negotiations, Kim Tae-chung virtually scrapped his previous pledge that he will take a back seat if a grand reunion is realized by opposition and the dissident forces.

He claimed that the RDP, manipulated by a government agency, is seeking to destroy him and his party.

Kim seems to believe that his PPD will eventually emerge as the first opposition party, under the one-lawmaker small constituency system outbeating the RDP, which is in disarray due to an apparent power vacuum in the wake of Kim Yong-sam's departure.

Kim seems to want to stay in power for lack of confidence in his top deputies, who, he fears, may not lead the PPD in accordance with his will.

He is also adamant about staying in power as he has to compensate his longtime followers by giving them nomination tickets for the National Assembly election.

Kim Yong-sam, who was the second runner in the last presidential election, also demonstrated weakness in his leadership.

He had to leave the party's presidency as a group of junior lawmakers threatened to oust him unless he left voluntarily, taking full responsibility for the defeat in the presidential election.

One month ago, Kim suddenly resigned from the RDP presidency, declaring his quitting will pave the way for the ultimate opposition integration.

Without him, the RDP was swept by a serious internal feud over the type of constituency system.

The former RDP presidential candidate "miscalculated" that his withdrawal would result in the ouster of his political rival Kim Tae-chung from the opposition scene.

**Kim Tae-chung Aggravates Political Reputation**  
*SK110131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*11 Mar 88 pp 2, 5*

[By staff reporter Yu Kon-ha]

[Text] With a news conference Wednesday, Kim Tae-chung appears to have made himself again a target of fervent public criticism.

Although he maneuvered to dodge the blame for a failure to merge his Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] with the Reunification Democratic Party, he seemed to have just aggravated his worsening reputation.

The day after his news conference, major newspapers lashed out at him in editorials and analytical articles as the very person who frustrated the merger efforts.

Kim must have known that the two proposals he made at the conference would draw fire on himself, not to mention fierce accusations from the RDP.

Then, why did he make such proposals, risking the danger of being regarded as a spoiler in reunifying the shattered opposition? The answer appears not simple.

First, the RDP attributed Kim's behavior to his avidity for power. It said Kim was more interested in retaining his entrenched power in the PPD than in integrating the opposition and losing power.

Whatever proposals Kim makes, it went on, they are aimed at defending himself and not at paving the way for unifying the opposition.

To the suspicious eye of the RDP, Kim looked just determined to reapture the merger. Otherwise, it said, he had to declare his retreat to a political second line because that is the only thing he can do to help realize the merger.

By making two unacceptable proposals, he made it clear that he had no intention to withdraw. At the same time, he manifested his keen desire for power.

Considering Kim's political style, he must have acted on the calculation that he had much more to gain than lose when he made the two suggestions to the RDP.

At the news conference, Kim tried to give the impression that the two proposals he announced were received by party officials and therefore reflected the consensus of his party.

Then, he cited four main factors that his officials have drawn as reasons for the unsuccessful merger talks with the RDP.

All these are seen to the RDP as part of a show designed to cover up the PPD attempt to pass all the blame for the aborted merger to itself.

By blaming the RDP for the failure to merge the two parties, the PPD could dilute the public pressure on its president and polish his tarnished image in comparison with that of Kim Yong-sam, a former RDP president.

They may have been the calculation of the PPD but it appears to have gone amiss. As shown by newspaper editorials, the pressure on Kim did not die down. And the PPD president's image has little improved.

Instead, Kim has just dismayed and annoyed the public, as one editorial noted. To the public eye, he simply strengthened his image as an extremely power-oriented politician and a bigoted man.

But realistically, Kim won some political gains by tenaciously persisting in retaining the PPD presidency. In the first place, he put the RDP in disarray by inducing it to swing between the single-member and plural-member parliamentary election formats several times.

Throughout the process of merger negotiations, one political observer said, the RDP had simply played into the hands of the PPD and its president.

Because of the oscillation, the RDP's image worsened, which is a relative gain to the PPD. This has boosted the chances that the PPD might catch up with the RDP in terms of Assembly seats in the coming elections. Presently, the RDP is twice the size of the PPD.

Now that the proposed merger is out of reach, Kim Tae-chung may be dreaming of making his PPD the majority opposition party, dragging down the RDP to a minor party.

Some political observers said this would be the main motive behind Kim's veiled "opposition" to the merger between the RDP and PPD.

They said Kim had from the beginning no intention of merging the two opposition parties. He just pretended, they said, to be pushing for the merger so as not to give the public an impression that he is against it.

By emerging as the main opposition party, the observers said, the PPD aims to amplify its voice in its anti-government struggle and press, though belatedly, election fraud charges against President No Tae-u.

The ultimate goal of Kim Tae-chung is, they said, to stir up anti-No sentiment among the public enough to foil the president's bid to consolidate his power base through a confidence vote he promised to hold.

For Kim, 65, this may be the last chance to challenge the presidency, the observers noted.

For Kim to have this chance, he should first make his PPD a main opposition party. And this means that the PPD must defeat the RDP before attempting to beat the ruling Democratic Justice Party by forming an alliance with the RDP.

All this, they said, explains why Kim so desperately called for the adoption of the single-member parliamentary election format.

Under this format, the PPD stands a better chance to win more seats than the RDP because it is expected to carry almost all districts in the Cholla-do area, while the RDP is expected to share seats in Kyongsang-do and Pusan areas with the ruling DJP.

Seen in this context, the merger with the RDP must have been of secondary importance to Kim. If he can take control of the new merged party by himself, then it is a different story. But in reality, with the presence of Kim Yong-sam and his devout followers, this is almost impossible.

Then, why push for the merger which would just push him aside from the front line of politics? Kim must have asked this question to himself many times, each time drawing a negative answer.

But by choosing his political ambition over the cause of integrating the opposition, and by putting his own political considerations before the popular wish for a unified opposition, Kim has helped to unfold a situation in which all opposition forces may be annihilated.

With Kim's news conference, the more than one month-long merger negotiations virtually ended, leaving the opposition in the same confrontation as that during the presidential election. This division is feared to cause political havoc not only for the RDP but also for the PPD.

**No Seeks To Revamp Police To Serve Populace**  
*SK110135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday called for the revamping of organization of the police to help them better serve the people, while demanding greater inter-Cabinet efforts to ensure fairness in the coming parliamentary elections.

The general elections are tentatively scheduled for April 26.

While being briefed on this year's major administrative business at the Home Affairs Ministry from Minister Yi Sang-hui, President No stressed that the police must be mindful of growing complaints from citizens in connection with human rights and security issues.

The President instructed Minister Yi to study ways of reorganizing the police, if necessary, to help all police officials better serve the people with a strong sense of duty.

No told the ministry to make public all voting and ballot counting proceedings for the general elections through the media before the people to enable the people to have confidence in the fairness of the elections.

President No asked for the revitalization of various urban development, rental house construction and road construction projects.

The ministry was particularly told to work out a comprehensive scheme to translate into practice various pledges President No made during his electioneering period, according to presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong who was present at the policy briefing session.

No emphasized that all local administrations should further strive to simplify various public functions so as not to damage citizens' lives. He said that all central and provincial administrations should be mindful of the fact that the presidential inauguration ceremony was held in an extremely austere manner.

The President also said that the heads of local administrations should do their best to fill major posts of local officialdom with appointees selected from figures respected by community residents.

The Nation's Police were directed to launch the toughest-ever crackdown on felonious crime troubling citizens until the completion of the Olympics.

Minister Yi was directed to map out an across-the-board program to enhance the morale of police officers and report on it to the President.

The President then stressed that Saemaul (new community) movements and social reform drives should be further improved.

Later in the afternoon, President No received a policy briefing from Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho in which he urged thorough preparations for the September Olympics.

The President said that all types of sports and recreational facilities such as golf courses, ski resorts, and swimming pools should be managed under the control of one organ such as the Sports Ministry.

No then said the successful staging of the Seoul Olympiad would offer a good opportunity for Korea to jump into the ranks of industrially advanced countries.

**Rival Parties Issue Statements on Workers Day**  
*SK110117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Rival political parties issued statements on the occasion of Workers' Day yesterday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said that it will endeavor to increase the income and promote welfare of the workers.

Party spokesman Yu Kyong-hyon said in a statement that the DJP will make strenuous efforts to secure better working conditions for laborers.

Yu asserted that the ruling party will try to raise the income of workers so that they can become middle-class.

The spokesman also remarked that his party will positively help install a laborers' bank.

Meantime, the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party said that the fruits of economic growth should be equally distributed to workers.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong maintained that the government should drastically improve the working conditions and guarantee the basic rights accorded by law to laborers.

The minor opposition Party for Peace and Democracy demanded that the government fully implement the minimum wage system and guarantee activities of trade unions.

Party spokesman An Tong-son said that he expects more workers will raise voices for better income and union rights during the spring season.

**DJP Restructures To Prepare for Elections**  
*SK110205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party will temporarily merge ordinary business into three major divisions, respectively in charge of propaganda, policy-contriving and organization of local networks in full preparations for parliamentary elections.

In a strategy meeting of executives yesterday, the ruling party decided to restructure the routine mechanisms into an "emergency system" as in the December presidential election, in support of the general elections.

It will unveil lists of nominees in the first phase by March 15.

Applicants who are faced with strong rivals in urban areas will be determined as candidates later, party officials said.

The DJP formed a 10-member screening committee for the nominations yesterday, headed by chairman Chae Mun-sik.

The members included secretary general Sim Myong-po for Kangwon-do, chief policy-maker Nam Chae-hui for Seoul, deputy secretary general Yu Hong-su for Pusan, floor leader Yi Tae-sun for Chollanam-do.

Also among them were former secretary generals Yi Chun-ku for Chungchong provinces, Yi Han-tong for Kyonggi-do, and Chong Sun-tok for Kyongsangnam-do, and election law negotiators Ko Kon for Chollapuk-do and Kim Chung-kwon for Kyongsangpuk-do.

Out of a total 224 districts, almost 150 districts have no substantial intra-party competitors to incumbent lawmakers who applied for them.

Chae, the DJP's No. 2 man, told reporters, "Our agony lies in the fact that there are too many competent applicants for rural constituencies, with only a few hoping for municipal districts." The urban electorate are generally critical of the ruling party.

He disclosed that about 10 figures outside the party would be recruited as runners for Seoul in which the government party suffers a lack of big names to compete with notable opposition candidates.

They will include Kim Chae-sun, former floor leader of the previously ruling Democratic Republican Party, and retired film star Sin Yong-kyun, the sources said.

No incumbent opposition lawmakers will be attracted to the DJP, Chae said.

Instead, the party is encouraging a lot of well-known applicants to run for Seoul. One instance is Yom Pohyon, who resigned last December to run for his hometown of Chorwon, Kangwon-do, apparently a much easier constituency.

Ex-prime minister No Sin-yong was asked to run for Chung-gu, Seoul, but reportedly refused the offer as the central capital area is conspicuously inclined to the opposition.

## 2 Students Arrested for USIS Seizure

SK110049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning yesterday announced the arrest of two students in connection with the seizure of the U.S. Information Service [USIS] library in Seoul last month.

They are charged with controlling the "youth student commandos for national salvation" who broke in to the U.S. facility on Feb. 24, the NSP said.

Chang Yong-ye, 25, a senior at Kyunghee University, and Yi Chong-im, 25, a graduate of Yonsei University, allegedly summarized a New Year message by north Korean leader Kim Il-song and used it for indoctrination of student activists with anti-U.S. sentiments.

The arrests brought to 13 the total number of students arrested in conjunction with the brief occupation of the USIS.

## USFK Denies Soldiers Assaulted Bus Driver

SK110239 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) yesterday denied reports that a group of 13 American soldiers commandeered a city bus and assaulted the driver last month in the southeastern port city of Pohang, Kyongsangbuk-do.

A press released by the U.S. military said a joint investigation by Korean police and U.S. Army criminal investigators has found that the soldiers did ask the driver, Yu Sang-bok, 37, to divert his bus from the regular route to take them to a downtown entertainment district on the evening of Feb. 19.

However, they quoted the soldiers as denying using any force or threats of force, adding that the bus driver admitted that his previous statement was not truthful.

Yu had earlier alleged that the U.S. soldiers, most of them under the influence of alcohol, seized his bus, forced him to drive to downtown districts at knifepoint, and assaulted him while en route causing a collision with a taxi.

The accident which resulted in injuries to three people was not caused by any threatening action taken by the U.S. soldiers, the USF said.

## U.S. Cigarette Sales 'Sluggish' This Year

SK110152 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0144 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—Sales of U.S. cigarettes have been sluggish in Korea this year registering 541,000 packs in January and 571,000 packs in February, reflecting the recent anti-U.S. cigarette sentiment in the nation, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The figures are similar with those of 1986. The Korean Government first allowed the domestic sale of U.S. cigarettes in September 1986.

The January and February figures compare with 1.93 million packs last September, 1.43 million packs in October and 1.48 million packs in November.

The domestic market share of U.S. cigarettes has also declined to 0.16 percent in January and 0.24 percent in February from 0.46 percent last September, according to the ministry.

The ministry attributed the slowdown in sales of the American products to widespread anti-American sentiment stemming from the increasing U.S. pressure to open the Korean cigarette market wider since January when trade negotiations between the two countries resumed.

The reluctance of domestic stores to sell U.S. cigarettes, fearing a possible cut in prices, has also contributed to the sluggish sales, the ministry said.

## Won Appreciation Topic of IMF Meeting

SK110305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] The appreciation of the Korean currency against major foreign currencies including the U.S. dollar and maintenance of the growing trade surplus at an appropriate level will be high on the agenda at two-week meeting between delegates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Korean officials, starting March 14.

Other items to be tackled in the meeting will be import liberalization and tariff reductions for imported goods, government sources said yesterday.

The seven-member IMF delegation led by Hubert Neiss, deputy director of the IMF's Asian Department, is expected to discuss the mid-term economic prospects of the nation and the size of the current account surplus with officials from the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

The delegation will also hold talks on issues such as change of foreign exchange rates, money supply and tariff cuts with related officials from the Finance Ministry.

As Korea and the United States agreed to negotiate the foreign exchange rate issue in the meeting last year, the pace of the won appreciation is certain to become the main focus of the conference.

The delegation is expected to issue a tentative report appraising the overall Korean economy after winding up the meeting on March 25.

### **Steel, Iron Exports Face British Sanctions**

SK100213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] London (Reuter)—Britain imposed customs duties on South Korean steel and iron in retaliation for what the Trade Ministry said on Tuesday was Seoul's unwillingness to protect British products from illegal copying.

The decision was in line with sanctions proposed last December by the European firms patent protection granted to U.S. companies.

Parliament approved duties of 2.5 percent to 6 percent on various types of South Korean steel and iron.

The Trade Ministry said South Korea exported 6.5 million pounds sterling (\$12 million) worth of steel to Britain last year.

A Trade Ministry spokesman put Britain's overall trade deficit with South Korea at 509 million pounds (\$926 million). South Korea had a surplus of \$1.5 billion in its dealings with the EC in 1986.

### **Domestic, Foreign Auto Sales To Be Increased**

SK100111 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0056 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP)—Encouraged by favorable prospects for sales at home and abroad, South Korea's three major automakers plan to sharply increase their sales this year.

Business sources said Thursday that the combined sales of Hyundai Motor Co., Daewoo Motor Co. and Kia Industrial Co. are expected to reach 7 trillion won (about 9.27 billion U.S. dollars one U.S. dollar is worth about 755 won) this year, up 44.3 percent from 1987.

Hyundai, Korea's largest automaker, has set a sales target of 3.5 trillion won, up 23.2 percent from last year.

Hyundai plans to sell 290,000 cars on the domestic market, up 54 percent from last year, while increasing its exports by 11.6 percent to 450,000 cars.

Daewoo, which recorded sales of 970 billion won last year, hopes to sell 2 trillion won worth of automobiles this year.

It plans to sell 170,000 units domestically, up 90.8 percent, and export 150,000 units, up 110.4 percent from 1987.

KIA, which sold 1.04 trillion won worth of automobiles last year, has raised its sales target this year to 1.5 trillion won.

KIA hopes to sell 200,000 cars on the domestic market, up 48 percent, and 100,000 units abroad, up 57 percent.

### **Economists on Ways To Curb Excess Liquidity**

SK110253 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Mar 88 p 6

[By staff reporter Chae Hui-muk]

[Text] The government has come out with almost all means available after its inauguration, in its first action to curb the persistent rise of prices.

At the outset, the government put priority emphasis on the stabilization of prices as price rises might hurt the nation's economic performance achieved so far.

After a meeting of economic ministers, yesterday, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Wung-pae said that the urgent problem in economic policy is to stabilize prices by calming inflation psychology.

But, it is doubtful how much the measure will work on widespread inflation psychology as prices have already soared sharply and there is no basic action on excessive liquidity, the major factor triggering inflation.

Prices, which had been stable in 1986 since the early 1980s, began to increase last year. Wholesale prices rose 2.7 percent and consumer prices skyrocketed 6.1 percent.

During the first two months of this year, the wholesale and consumer prices registered 1.2 percent and 2.2 percent rises, respectively.

If the current trend continues, economists said, wholesale prices will jump 4-5 percent and consumer prices 7-8 percent, far higher than the ceiling of 2-3 percent and 4-5 percent projected for this year.

But, the prices seen by housewives at market is even higher than the index.

This measure depends on tight budgetary and monetary policy, reduction of energy prices, rate cuts in special excise taxes and tariffs, curbs on public and private service charge hike and expansion of raw material supply.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) expects that wholesale and consumer prices will decline 1.9 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, as a result of the oil price cut by 10.6 percent.

The government will also encourage manufacturers to reduce consumer prices in some 30 items by cutting special excise tax by permissible maximum 30 percent of the basic rate.

Basic tariff rates will be lowered by 5-6 percentage points and quota tariffs will also be extended to imports of products made with 473 raw materials benefiting from the reduced quota tariffs.

The lowering of tariff rates and excise tax is expected to create a revenue loss scaled at 250-350 billion won.

But, recent price rises have largely been attributed to excessive liquidity, although wage hikes and raw material price rises have also affected the overall price increase.

The price reduction factor in this measure is expected to be easily offset by such an excessive liquidity, experts said.

Snowballing liquidity from the overseas sector has been unavoidable due to the sustained current account surplus.

But during the presidential election campaign, huge amounts of money were released along with various kinds of policy funds. This has already given enough room for inflation.

Although the government has floated a large amount of liquidity control bonds, it has little affected the absorption of excessive liquidity. Price rises in raw materials and farm products have accelerated the overall price rises coupled with excessive liquidity.

In this context, the government should touch on liquidity control strongly in this measure to cure fundamentally the current inflation, economists pointed out.

In the budgetary and monetary aspect, the government plans to repay 500 billion won from the budget surplus for 1987 to the Bank of Korea and bank lending to big businesses will be curbed as much as possible. Enterprises will be encouraged to raise their funds directly from financial market instead.

This is all that the government can do in the budgetary and monetary sector although liquidity is expected to rise further due to the coming parliamentary election and summer Olympics.

In this point, the government should take strong measures in its monetary policy to control prices in the long run, economists said.

**Labor Ministry Issues Analysis of Work Hours**  
*SK110235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The work hours of Korean workers are 11 to 29 percent longer than their counterparts in such advanced nations as the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France, it was reported yesterday.

The long working hours have nothing to do with yielding high productivity and rather serve as a major cause of labor disputes, it was also pointed out.

This data was revealed in an analysis of labor condition in Korea by the Labor Ministry based on a probe made by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

In the analysis, the ministry said the average week working in Korea as of the end of 1987 was 52.2 hours, no improvement over the 52.1 hours in 1982, 52.4 hours in 1983, and 51.9 hours in 1985.

Manufacturing had the longest week with 54.7 hours, followed by transportation, warehousing and communications with 52.8 hours, electricity, gas and tap water services with 50.4 hours, and restaurants and lodging business with 49.7 hours, it said.

The weekly working hours of 54.7 hours is far longer than the 40.7 hours in the United States, 41 hours in West Germany, 41.7 hours in Japan and Britain, 38.7 hours in France, 44.8 hours in Hong Kong and 48.6 hours in Singapore.

Weekly working hours in the nation are even 18 percent longer than Bolivia's, where they average 44.9 hours, according to the ministry.

Surprisingly, the working hours of female workers are longer than male workers. The average female working week is 55.2 hours, 0.7 hours longer than male workers' 54.5 hours, according to the ministry.

The long week is due to the fact that workers are put to work even on holidays to say nothing of overtime.

A more important reason lies in the fact that the management of business concerns seek high productivity and competitiveness only through the extension of working hours without employing efficient management procedures, it said.

The ministry also pointed out that the long working hours are liable to cause industrial accidents due to the accumulation of fatigue and resultant carelessness.

In connection with this, the ministry plans to launch intensive guidance activity to reduce the working hours.

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Workplaces with more than 100 employees will strongly be recommended to give then an extra day-off a week days to come, the ministry said.

## Burma

### Party Central Committee Meeting Opens 10 Mar

BK101415 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly Building at 0900 today. The meeting was presided over by U Ne Win, BSPP chairman, while U Htwe Han, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

As the meeting began, the secretary announced the opening and the validation of the meeting. It was followed by U Aye Ko, BSPP general secretary, reading out the report of the Central Executive Committee.

Next, U Maung Nyo, secretary of the Party Inspection Committee, and U Ba Thein, secretary of the Party Discipline Committee, presented the reports of their committees.

Later, U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary, reported the 1988-89 budget estimates, the income, and the current and capital expenditures of the BSPP. The matters were approved by members of the Central Committee after deliberation.

This was followed by U Ba Thein, secretary of the Party Discipline Committee, reporting on the appeals submitted to the Central Committee. Members of the Central Committee later decided on the appeals by casting ballots.

Next, Central Committee members U Soe Nyunt, U Thein Tun, and U Kyaw Din discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the Party Inspection Committee, and the Party Discipline Committee. The meeting was then recessed for lunch.

When the meeting resumed with U San Yun BSPP vice chairman, presiding over the session, Central Committee members U Tum Khar, U Thant Zin, Colonel Kyaw Min, U Win Shein, and U Tun Yi discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the Party Inspection Committee, and the Party Discipline Committee.

The meeting ended in the afternoon.

### Closes 11 March

BK110833 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee continued for a 2d day at 0900 this morning in the conference hall of the People's

Assembly Building. The meeting was presided over by U Ne Win, party chairman, while U Aung Thein, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

As the meeting began, U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary, submitted the matter on reorganizing the Appeals Scrutiny Body, and the decision on the matter was given by the Central Committee members.

Next, U Ba Thein, secretary of the Party Discipline Committee, announced the Central Committee's decision on appeals submitted to the Central Committee.

U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary, then presented matters relating to a central executive committee member seeking approval of his resignation. The Central Committee members discussed and approved the matter. Continuing, U Nyein Maung, secretary of the Party Central Committee Headquarters, presented matters relating to a Central Committee member seeking approval of his resignation. The matter was decided upon after discussion by Central Committee members.

U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary, then submitted matters relating to the People's Assembly. The matters were decided by a secret vote.

U Htwe Han, secretary of the Party Central Committee Headquarters, submitted matters relating to the amendment of the handbook on organization of the central affairs committees and their work responsibilities, and the Central Committee meeting put it on record.

U Nyein Maung, secretary of the Party Central Committee Headquarters, presented matters relating to amendment of the handbook on relations between the party organizations at different levels and the party and the organizations outside the party. The matter was also put on record.

U Aye Ko, party general secretary, then discussed matters in response to Central Committee members discussions on the report of the Central Executive Committee. Thereafter, the report of the Central Executive Committee, the report of the Party Inspection Committee, and the report of the Party Discipline Committee were approved.

The eighth meeting of the Central Committee ended successfully this morning after the resolutions of the meeting were announced and signed.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

### Soviet Withdrawal From Afghanistan Viewed

BK111004 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The media continues to report on developments in and about Afghanistan. Fortunately, for some weeks now, there have been no reports of fierce battles between

troops of the Kabul regime and the Soviet occupation forces on one side and the brave mujahidin freedom fighters on the other side. Instead, the world has grown accustomed to news about the impending pull-out of all Soviet forces. Even though that long awaited event may not start and finish within a brief period of time, the fact that the Russians have decided to leave is sufficient cause for rejoicing.

However, when the Americans left south Vietnam in 1975, they pulled out in great haste and disorder. The Kremlin, with its usual strong sense of diplomatic pride, intends to move out in an orderly manner. They have already made it clear that they will have nothing to do with the internal arrangements for Afghanistan. In other words, it is a sly way of saying to the world that they will not have any part to play in the new political order that must come into prominence in the country after the Soviet retreat from Kabul. This does seem rather absurd as it was the Soviets who deliberately intervened in an internal crisis and magnified it into a civil war.

The world knows what horrifying events occurred in Afghanistan during the last 8 years directly as a result of that Soviet intervention. Now, having engineered a colossal mess, the Soviets are calmly walking away. This is where the various Afghan sections must prove to the world that they can rule their own country without the interference of outsiders. It is difficult to know with any certainty whether the Soviet Union has created a subversive force and supplied it with arms. If that has happened then the civil war will not end when the Soviet forces move out. Rather, we will witness another tragic drama; but this will involve Afghans against Afghans. The whole world, which admired the Afghan freedom fighters, will not want this particular scenario to become a reality in a few weeks' time.

The key to peace really rests with the present pro-Soviet government in Kabul. Many are asking frankly: Will it stop living in a fantasy world and acknowledge that as a result of Soviet support, it is not a credible government. Or will it continue to harass the mujahidin? No one doubts that if a show of strength transpires, the freedom fighters will be able to crush forces opposed to them. However, it is the continuation of conflicts and of gruesome in-fighting that everyone would like to see ended. There is, therefore, much in what the Pakistani Government has to say about a new government in Kabul that must ideally come into existence before the Soviets move out. This is the only way to ensure that the 3 million odd refugees now living outside Afghanistan will return to their homeland. Otherwise, there will be more calamities and the Soviets will use it as a propaganda to justify their intervention in the country.

#### **Second Arrest of Karpal Singh Confirmed**

*BK101416 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 10 Mar 88*

[Text] Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob today confirmed that the Democratic Action Party's vice chairman and parliamentary member for the

Jelutong constituency, Mr Karpal Singh, was detained under the Internal Security Act after his release in Ipoh. The Ipoh High Court freed Karpal Singh, detained under the Internal Security Act, after ruling that one of the six charges against him was unlawful.

Datuk Megat said Karpal Singh is still facing another five charges.

### **Cambodia**

#### **New Higher Education Institutes Established**

*BK110700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (SPK)—The PRK Council of Ministers recently decided through a decree to set up Phnom Penh University, based on the merging of the higher administration school and the institute of foreign languages. This higher institute, under the Education Ministry, groups 11 faculties: mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, philosophy, psycho-pedagogy, Cambodian literature, Russian and Occidental languages and literature, and Vietnamese and Oriental languages and literature.

In another decision, the Council of Ministers created a secondary school of physical education and sports in Phnom Penh to be administered by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

#### **Hun Sen, Chea Sim Receive Nicaraguan Ambassador**

*BK101322 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1201 GMT 10 Mar 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 10—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received Nicaraguan Ambassador to Kampuchea Olga Aviles Lopez in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning.

Hun Sen informed the guest of the all-round developments achieved by the Kampuchean people in the past nine years, and the efforts of the PRK Government to restore peace in the country and make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. Chairman Hun Sen thanked the party, government and people of Nicaragua for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people.

In reply, the Nicaraguan ambassador expressed great appreciation for the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution and the fine development of the relations between Nicaragua and Kampuchea.

She expressed full support for the PRK's policy of national reconciliation. She deemed it her duty to make the reality in Kampuchea known to the world, especially to the Central American countries.

Later on the same day, the Nicaraguan ambassadress was received separately by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; and Ke Kimyan, first deputy minister of national defence.

### **Hun Sen Receives Australian Aid Delegation**

*BK110550 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0441 GMT  
11 Mar 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 10—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning the visiting delegation of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) led by Geoffry Leach, head of the Indochina Section of the AIDAB under the Australian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Hun Sen, who is also Kampuchean minister for foreign affairs, warmly welcomed the Australian guests' visit as an encouragement to the Kampuchean people's efforts in national recovery. He informed the guests of the current situation in Kampuchea especially the implementation of the PRK's policy of national reconciliation and its eight-point political solution to the Kampuchean issue, which he said, are aimed at settling the Kampuchean conflict by negotiations "the PRK side has always preferred dialogue to confrontation," Hun Sen noted.

The Kampuchean leader highly valued the great efforts of the Australian Government in support of the PRK's good will as expressed at international forums, especially the initiative of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the opening of an international court for the genocidal Pol Pot gang. He profoundly thanked the government and many non-government organizations of Australia for their effective assistance to the Kampuchean people's economic construction, particularly in agriculture.

For his part, Geoffry Leach thanked the Kampuchean leader who had created favorable conditions for the Australian delegation's tour of Kampuchea. He said when back home he will try to inform the Australian people of the real situation in Kampuchea and the need of the Kampuchean people.

He pledged to do his utmost to help Kampuchea develop its agriculture.

The delegation left Phnom Penh this morning after a week-long tour of Kampuchea.

While here, it was received on separate occasions by Kampuchean Public Health Minister Yit Kimseng and Deputy Minister of Agriculture So Khun.

The Australian guests visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, [words indistinct] training school of the Ministry of Industry, other state establishments in Phnom Penh, and several agricultural sites in Takeo and Kompong Speu Provinces.

### **Guerrillas Kill 4 Vietnamese in Phnom Penh**

*BK110118 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Mar 88*

[Text] On 26 February at 0400 [2100 GMT], our guerrillas on the Phnom Penh battlefield lobbed grenades at Vietnamese soldiers at Kbal Thnal in Phnom Penh, killing four and wounding two.

### **Hun Sen Motorcade Kills 3 in Kompong Cham**

*BK110144 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army  
of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
10 Mar 88*

[From the "Report on Vietnamese Crimes" feature]

[Excerpt] On 29 February, the Vietnamese motorcade transporting the puppet Hun Sen to disseminate deceitful propaganda among our people in Memot District [Kompong Cham Province] ran over our people who were riding in three-wheelers, killing three women and wounding three others. The motorcade drove on leaving the bodies of our people like animal carcasses. [passage omitted]

### **Briefs**

#### **Minister Meets Nicaraguan Envoy**

On the morning of 9 March at the office of the Trade Ministry, Comrade Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and Home and Foreign Trade minister, cordially received Comrade Olga Aviles Lopez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua in Cambodia, for talks and to exchange trade experiences. [Excerpt] *[BK110632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 88]*

### **Indonesia**

#### **New Vice President Sudharmono Elected**

*BK111045 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1000 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Kharis Suhud, chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR], says that the Indonesian people themselves have won because the MPR has placed national interests above personal and group interests. Kharis Suhud said this before the 12th plenary session this afternoon after Lieutenant General Sudharmono, retired, was elected by a unanimous consensus as vice president of the Republic of Indonesia for the 1988-93 term. The MPR chairman added that this fact was a concrete manifestation of the principles of the Pancasila

democracy, which enabled a consensus through deliberations to be reached under the great spirit of all parties, particularly members of the assembly.

#### **Elected Unanimously**

*BK110853 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT  
11 Mar 88*

[Text] Jakarta, March 11 (AFP)—Indonesia's highest legislative body Friday unanimously elected Minister of the State Secretariat Sudharmono as vice president for the next five years, state radio announced.

Mr Sudharmono, 60, is a retired military lawyer with the rank of lieutenant general and is also chairman of the ruling Golkar Party.

The 11th-hour decision by the People's Deliberative Assembly (MPR) came only four hours before he was due to be formally sworn in and was made on the recommendation of President Suharto, MPR Chairman Kharis Suhud said.

#### **Letter Given to Suharto**

*BK101240 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 10 Mar 88*

[Text] Sukardi, vice chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] of the Republic of Indonesia, has said that this evening the MPR leadership sent a letter to the president-elect regarding the nomination of a vice presidential candidate.

Speaking to newsmen soon after the MPR leadership meeting, which was also attended by leaders of the MPR factions, Sukardi said that the step had been taken to meet the provisions of (Chapter 23), Article 2 of MPR Decree No 2/1973 on Procedures for the Election of the President and Vice President. Article 2 (1) of the MPR decree reads: The president and the vice president shall cooperate. Article 2 (2) reads: Apart from meeting the provision stipulated in sub-article 1, a vice presidential candidate shall also confirm that he is able and ready to cooperate with the president. MPR Vice Chairman Sukardi said that the president will have to, if necessary, make a written confirmation in order to meet the provision.

On the letter from the MPR leadership to the president, Sukardi said that the MPR leadership is expecting a reply as soon as possible.

#### **Suharto Speaks at Installation Ceremony**

*BK110538 Jakarta TVRI Television Network  
in Indonesian 0140 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Address by President Suharto at his presidential installation ceremony before the 11th plenary session of People's Consultative Assembly in Jakarta—live]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon you! Honorable House speaker, deputy speakers, and members of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR], distinguished audience:

Having held marathon sessions over the last 11 days, we are now approaching the final stage of our distinguished MPR sessions. The MPR has deliberately selected 11 March as the final session of its general assembly. The selection is based on a suitable reason since 11 March is a historic day in our country's development and growth. The date has become a historic milestone, marking our country's new stage and determination to rectify the course of our history for the benefit of our country and society by practicing the Pancasila state ideology and the 1945 Constitution in its purest form. Therefore, today, the final day of the MPR general assembly, symbolizes the MPR's strong determination to pass resolutions which reflect the implementation of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The last 11 days have been full of rejuvenating ideas, which gave more profound meaning to our understanding of the Pancasila democracy and the administration of the state under the 1945 Constitution.

The resolutions adopted by the MPR and how it adopts them will be recorded in our history of political and state development. They will have a far-reaching impact. [passage omitted]

The Pancasila democracy, which aims at reaching consensus through honest consultations, guarantees that aspirations from all groups in our highly pluralistic society are entertained. It also guarantees that all groups will be able to contribute their best views on the direction we are all heading in as well as ways to reach that direction. In this way, we can ensure greater national unity and integrity. Therefore, we greet the end of the MPR sessions this evening with a sense of relief and gratitude.

This distinguished assembly, the highest state agency, has thus far adopted several resolutions crucial to the next stage of our country's development. This assembly has passed the GBHN [Broad Outline of State Policy] as a very important state document and right now, I declare that I do understand the GBHN not only in its literal form, but also its spirit and the thoughts that gave birth to it. I can see that the essence of the GBHN spirit is the Indonesian people's determination to build a strong foundation for the fifth Repelita [Five-Year Development Plan] to enable us to reach the take-off stage in, God willing, the sixth Repelita at the end of this 20th century, which in turn constitutes the beginning of the second stage of our 25-year long-term development plan. [passage omitted]

This assembly has appointed me president and its mandate holder. I accept this appointment with a deep sense of responsibility. I am highly honored by the trust the assembly has given to me. Before this distinguished assembly, before this packed audience, which reflects the greatness of our democracy, heard by all Indonesian people on radio and television, before omniscient God, and in accordance with my religious belief, I took the

presidential oath a few moments ago. I solemnly promised to carry out the presidential duties of this Republic to the best of my ability by upholding the Constitution and implementing the GBHN and other MPR resolutions. I am fully aware of the heavy but lofty tasks confronting me. I am also aware of the great expectations people have of me. God willing, I will do my best to carry out the presidential duties in the coming 5-year period. [applause]

Right now, I foresee that our national development, especially economic development, will face difficult trials and challenges, tougher than those we have experienced and overcome in the past 5 years. Our tasks are obviously getting harder because we are determined to build a strong foundation for the realization of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

Even though I am fully aware of the mounting challenges and my shortcomings as an ordinary human being, I have accepted the presidential appointment because I am convinced of the support of all Indonesian people, who are well represented in this assembly. The people's support has greatly encouraged me and strengthened my fortitude. I am convinced of the people's support because the people themselves have stated in the final chapters in the GBHN that they will take part in national development to ensure its success. The GBHN also states that all sociopolitical forces and social organizations will formulate their development programs in accordance with their own abilities. Therefore, through this forum, I call on all Indonesian people, be they farmers, fishermen, workers, businessmen, intellectuals, community leaders, cultural and religious leaders; all state apparatus; and Armed Forces personnel to extend their support, assistance, encouragement, and participation. [passage omitted]

I hereby extend my deepest sense of gratitude to the distinguished assembly for the trust and mandate given to me as president of the Republic of Indonesia who must implement all of its resolutions. I also want to show my sense of gratitude and relief for the assembly's acceptance of my accountability speech over the last presidential tenure. I promise nothing to the Indonesian people. I can only show my strong determination to exert all my available abilities to lead this nation in its struggle to build a better and more prosperous future. I have decided to accept this presidential appointment as a noble opportunity to continue my dedication to this beloved nation and country. [passage omitted]

Before this distinguished assembly, I would like to solemnly declare that from now on, I am ready to carry out all the presidential duties. [applause]

Thank you! Peace be upon you!

## Laos

### Radio Cites Thai Press on Border Dispute

BK110944 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Several Thai papers have recently published reports on statements by some Thai politicians indicating that the Lao-Thai border conflict west of Na Banoi canton in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, was caused by Thai timber poachers encroaching on Lao soil at the behest of Thai timber lumber traders who operate under the protection of rangers from the Thai 3d Army region. THE NATION in its 23 February issue reported that Thai poachers reportedly crossed the border to fell trees inside Lao territory. At first, the poachers paid bribes to Lao authorities but later refused to do so. They then hired rangers from the 3d Army region to protect their illegal logging operations. Another Thai paper, DAILY MIRROR, on 28 February carried a statement by Samak Suntharawat, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, saying that the problem started when a Thai lumber firm began to operate inside Lao territory and rangers set up bases in the area. Some people also reportedly cut trees inside Lao territory.

MATICHON, in its 1 February issue, printed an article, entitled: "Ban Romklao, Social Action Party's Homework," saying: In this connection, the logging business should also be considered. In particular, a lumber firm has felled trees not only in Thai territory but also, according to various sources, from Lao forests. Thailand's weekly, KHAO PHISIT ATHIT, published in its 27 January-2 February issue an article, entitled: "The Secret Ban Romklao Battlefield Policy," saying in part: The timber on those 10-wheeled trucks with registration plates issued in Loei Province are not from Thai forests. The country's natural resources remain intact.

All of this evidence in the Thai press agrees with the report submitted by Douangchit Phetlangsi, chairman of the administrative committee of Boten District, which says that a Thai lumber company belonging to a tycoon named Wichai has been illegally felling trees inside Lao territory west of Na Banoi canton in Boten District since 1986 with protection from rangers of the Thai 3d Army region.

This is further evidence pointing to the real cause of the Lao-Thai border conflict in the vicinity of Na Banoi canton in Boten District. It should be now clear that this land and its forests are fully under Laos' sovereignty.

### Brotherhood Bridge With Thai Youth Hailed

BK111201 Vientiane KPL in English  
0902 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 11 (KPL)—An article of PASASON values the establishment of friendly ties between the Lao youth and students and their Asian counterparts—particularly so with their Thai brothers.

The article, in retrospect, applauds the visits of their youth and students taken place between October and December of last year, and adds that during their stay in Laos representatives of Thai and Asian students had a chance to experience by themselves sentiment of friendship and brotherly attachment the Lao people have for them, especially for Thai youth and students. While the visitors met with people of all walks of life including Lao leaders, they realised the Lao youth's roles and commitments for peace and socio-economic development. The paper quotes several visitors, among them Bunthen Wirawong, a student at Khon Kaen University, Thailand, at the same time secretary and co-ordinator of the Asian Students' Association expressed his view with regard to the Lao-Thai students' ties as something necessary for the joint struggle for peace, security in Asia and the Pacific not the least important, was the question of maintaining the relations of kinship between the Lao and Thai people.

The article concludes that the relations between the Lao and Thai youth and students will not be severed, and along this line more reciprocal visits among them should be realised for the sake of friendship, security and co-operation among the two sides since "a bridge of brotherhood" has already been built across Mekong.

#### **Editorial on New Accounting Mechanism**

*BK101321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 6 Mar 88*

[Editorial: "Switch Grass-Roots Economic Units to the Business Accounting Mechanism in a Steady and Comprehensive Manner"]

[Text] Grass-roots economic units play a key role in developing the foundations of the national economy, and control all major roles and services, fundamental products, and major enterprises which operate with modern technology. Therefore, it is necessary to switch grass-roots economic units to the business accounting mechanism in a steady and comprehensive manner.

The implementation of the business accounting mechanism in the past, particularly in 1987—the first year of the implementation of the resolution of the fourth party congress—has further proved to us the necessity and importance of making these economic units self-reliant and self-masterful in business production. In 1987, the majority of grass-root economic units which switched to the business accounting mechanism were able to increase their production when compared with 1986. For example, they were able to increase their revenue and efficiency, more effectively fulfill their obligations to the state budget, and pay higher salaries to cadres and workers. However, quite a few were unable to boost production, and in many cases no progress was registered. Worse still, in some cases business production and efficiency even decreased when compared with 1986. A number of enterprises paid less tax to the state. Many enterprises have not yet made full use of their potentials for business

production. The rates of capital circulation in many enterprises are still low while the salaries of cadres and workers are low when compared with those paid by the private sector and cooperatives. In fact, many enterprises have not yet been improved comprehensively.

These shortcomings are due to the fact that the switching of these state enterprises to the business economic mechanism has not been carried out completely. As a result, they have failed to act independently in carrying out their work. In particular, they have not yet acquired a sense of self-mastery in finance work, purchasing, selling, fixing prices, mapping out and comprehensively implementing their plans because they are subject to interference by higher state management organizations. State enterprises do not know how to modify their own management tasks nor have they been acting as a legal entity when engaging in purchasing and buying activities, maintaining economic relations, and in the signing of contracts and in production. At the same time, state management organizations at different levels have not yet earnestly undertaken their duty and role of business management nor stopped interfering in and controlling various enterprises. This has led to disillusionment, problems, and difficulties to grass-roots economic sectors.

In order to correct such a discouraging situation, we must turn the grass-roots economic sectors toward the business management mechanism in a steady and comprehensive manner by firmly grasping the two fundamental tasks, as the fifth resolution of the fourth party congress stipulates that self-mastery in operating business production by the grass-root units must be completely applied in four fundamental areas, namely, in finance work, in purchasing materials and selling products, in planning, and in maintaining the status of a legal entity with a sense of legal responsibility.

The most important condition to ensure effective application of the system of self-mastery is that all organizations of administrations at all levels must correctly fulfill their state economic management roles by refraining from interfering in the business production activities of the grass roots and apply economic methods to modify management within the grass-roots units. In modifying the management within the grass-roots units, the grass-roots units must pay close attention to certain major issues: Each unit must rely on existing conditions, its own strength, the possibility of joining in business partnerships, and on the possibilities of the market for selling goods. This will assist in defining the direction for developing business production in a correct manner with the aim of achieving a high level of efficiency and allowing the activities of the unit to be smoothly carried out, so that it can define by itself the most reasonable and effective form of organization for business production. The state grass-roots units can also cooperate and have business partnerships with grass-roots units

attached to other economic sectors on a voluntary basis and in accordance with the principle of mutual interest and democratic management.

In management within the state grass-roots units, it is necessary to resort to wide use of the contractual form down to each and every laboring collective and individual, practice economic accounting within their ranks, and promote and expand the rights to self-mastery and self-management of the laboring collective and individuals in coordination with the selection and posting of experienced and qualified key management cadres to take various posts.

### **Change in Party's Economic Policy Discussed**

BK110555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 9 Mar 88

[PASASON 9 March editorial: "Create a New Thinking Which Is Consistently in Harmony With the Party's Economic Policy"]

[Text] In executing its revolutionary leadership role, it is important for the party not only to promptly outline a correct line of thinking and to consistently upgrade it, but also to remain firm in organizing its implementation and translating it into reality. This means that if organizing the implementation is inefficient, the party's line cannot be translated into reality. Only by organizing the implementation will we be able to put the party's line into practice and draw lessons from such practice for upgrading it. That is why organizing the implementation of the party's line is an extremely significant issue.

In recent years, as well as at present, our weak point remains in organizing the implementation. This phenomenon can be seen from the fact that the implementation of our party's line and policies remains slow and has not yet been carried out in a uniform and whole-hearted manner as intended. As a result, it is difficult for us to efficiently translate the party's line and policies into reality. This shortcoming has been attributed to the following factors: Our line of thinking has not yet been changed to be in harmony with the party's economic policy; our foundations are not yet strong enough to become a socialist fortress which is capable of fulfilling the party's political duties; and the functioning of the apparatuses at various levels remains inefficient. These three factors are profoundly interrelated. However, the most important thing that plays a decisive role in effecting an all-round change is a change in the line of thinking, particularly in the economic domain, to be consistently compatible with the party's economic line of thinking. If this problem is not properly rectified, its repercussions will certainly affect other issues.

While our party is encouraging all economic sectors to increase production and to freely carry out goods circulation, to broaden business partnership and economic relations on a voluntary and equal basis, and to strengthen economic relations with foreign countries, it

is even more important that we must urgently switch to the new line of thinking which is compatible with the party's economic policy so that this policy will be effectively implemented and fruitfully fulfilled.

To align our line of thinking with the party's economic policy, first of all it is necessary that our entire party, Army, and people must thoroughly study and appreciate the contents and spirit of the party's policy. We must constantly carry out a campaign in this direction in a firm, relentless, unswerving, and arduous manner and must strive to do everything to uphold the efficiency of the implementation of the party's economic policy. We must understand that the creation of a new line of thinking compatible with the party's economic policy is the struggle between the old and the new and within each individual person, grass-roots locality, unit, and organization. It is a considerably complicated and confusing struggle. That is why it needs time, perseverance, and greater efforts so that we will become more capable of doing away with the old line of thinking and creating and enhancing a new one. Only by doing this will the party's policy on the switching to new mechanisms, especially in the economic field, be thoroughly and fruitfully implemented.

### **Briefs**

#### **Party Delegation Visits GDR**

Vientiane, March 10 (KPL)—A delegation of the International Relations Department of the Lao PRP CC on March 8 left here for the GDR. The delegation is led by Inpong Khaingavong, member of the party CC, deputy foreign minister and deputy head of the party's International Relations Committee. The Lao delegation is the guest of the International Relations Committee of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] CC. The one-week visit is in the framework of the bilateral cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The sides are to mutually exchange experiences. [Text] [BK111121 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 11 Mar 88]

#### **Philippines**

#### **Manglapus Cites Nuclear Issue in Bases Talks**

HK101129 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Secretary Raul Manglapus today stated that the United States may intensify its campaign for the retention of their military bases in the country. Manglapus was interviewed by newsmen after he briefed the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement in April.

According to Manglapus, the government will make sure that the constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons in the country will be implemented.

[Begin Manglapus recording in English] There was mention of the constitutional provision which bans nuclear weapons consistent with the national interest. As you know, there were several schools of thought on what that means, and certainly we are going to live up to the spirit of the constitutional provision and take a position against nuclear weapons. [end recording]

\* **Economic Effects of Bases Pullout Viewed**  
*HK101143 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
10 Mar 88 pp 14, 24

[By Patricia L. Adversario]

[Text] The country may not be able to reach its target goal of achieving economic power by the year 2000 if the Aquino government decides not to allow U.S. military bases to stay here beyond 1991, an economist from the Center for Research and Communication (CRC) recently told BUSINESS STAR.

In that event, the CRC economist said, the government's timetable for achieving economic power may be delayed by five years.

The economist, who is also involved in undertaking confidential studies on the U.S. bases for some government officials, observed that there seems to be no concrete move from the government, at present, to steer the country from its economic and military dependence on the United States.

The CRC economist, who requested anonymity, also said it might take the country two years to adjust from the economic dislocation should it decide to pull out the bases. At the moment, he said it is imperative to implement the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) right away as this is "one way of generating domestic growth by enlarging the internal market."

He also urged the immediate preparation of a strategy for minimizing the effects of a pullout. Although the government has decided to keep the bases here till 1991, and has stated it will keep its options open beyond that, the base conversion scheme should have already been integrated into the five-year national development plan by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), he said.

A 1986 news item reported that the NEDA had admitted the Philippine government has yet to devise fallback plans and make its own blueprints to minimize economic dislocation resulting from a pullout of the bases.

This report was quoted in a paper titled INTERNAL DEBATE ON U.S. BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES by Alex R. Magno, a political scientist from the University of the Philippines.

No Retaliation [subhead]

The CRC source debunked fears of possible "harsh retaliatory moves" from the American government should the Philippines decide to terminate the bases agreement, saying that "Americans are afraid that if they impose retaliatory measures, the move might bring us closer to the East bloc."

The Philippine government, now in the midst of preparing for this year's bases review, may have well started playing what analysts call its "Eastern card."

In yesterday's NEDA board meeting chaired by President Aquino, the government noted the need to expand political, socio-economic, and diplomatic ties with all nations regardless of ideological beliefs and political orientation.

Solita C. Monsod, NEDA secretary-general and vice-chairman of the NEDA board, noted that there have been bilateral agreements with some countries which have not been implemented on the ground of "national security and the military authorities' objections."

Monsod did not elaborate, but embassy officials at the Soviet Union have frequently lamented the "low level" of trade relations between the Philippines and Russia in spite of the latter's initiatives.

Soviet offers to increase trade activities increase trade activities in the past have met resistance. According to Emanuel Soriano, director of the National Security Council, the government does not have enough agents to monitor Soviet activities here.

Initiative toward economic alternatives have also been brought at the local level—newly elected officials in Angeles City have urged the Department of Local Government (DLG) to prepare conversion studies to make the city less dependent on income from the bases.

Roland Simubulan, political scientist and anti-bases activist, also expressed the need for a conversion plan, pointing out that "so long as the country has no blueprint for steering itself away from dependence on the U.S. we have already limited our options."

He added that the military advantage from the bases can easily be converted into economic advantage as Singapore has done.

The Philippine consul general in Honolulu, Tomas Gomez III, said in a recent speech at the East-West Center that U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] relations no longer anchored solely on Clark and Subic "can be made to work to mutual commercial advantage if we are resolute enough to seek the avenues."

Gomez said the Philippines and the United States can be the "world's most effective geopolitical mercantile twins serving U.S. international and domestic needs as well as Philippine economic growth imperatives."

PCCI Study [subhead]

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) in 1975 also conducted a study and proposed a blueprint for transforming the bases into "agro-industrial and commercial complexes and transportation communication and tourist centers." The PCCI study concluded that "more could be generated when the U.S. military bases are taken over by the government and the private sector."

Specifically, the PCCI study said, Camp John Hay in Baguio could be turned into a recreational/tourist center. Subic could be developed into a major shipbuilding, repair and servicing yard, with anchorage facilities for laid-up tankers and a variety of related maritime industries.

The base area at Clark, the PCCI said, could serve at least three functions: a major international airport for passengers and cargo with domestic transshipment facilities and major aircraft manufacturing activities. Second, Clark could be turned into a center for industrial and commercial growth.

Clark is also an ideal site for corporate farming the study noted.

**Laurel on Aquino, Land Reform, Other Issues**

HK110337 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
in Tagalog 0100 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Interview with Vice President Salvador Laurel by unnamed moderator; place not given—live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Moderator] ...A caller wants to know what you will do if the president does not appoint you to run the government when she goes abroad. What do you think it would mean if she does not appoint you?

[Laurel] Well, it's her prerogative if she doesn't want me to take over while she's away. She's done it before. As to what I think of that, well, obviously there is a lack of trust.

[Moderator] Someone else is asking what has happened to the cooperation between you and President Aquino, especially since the two of you took a united stand 2 years ago when Marcos was deposed.

[Laurel] Well, I can only hope the president remembers the high ideals we shared at that time. I sincerely hope she does not forget all that and that she does the right thing.

[Moderator] What is your opinion of the way things are going in our country today, Mr Vice President?

[Laurel] I am still hopeful. Many things have gone wrong, but I still hope that the president will not make too many mistakes. We know that much of the bungling that has taken place is because of having too many amateurs in government.

[Moderator] Miss Rosario Carandang from Batangas says that people from Batangas may lose faith in you, Mr Vice President, if you do not fight for your rights as vice president. She says people know that if the president is out of the country, rightfully the one to take over should be the vice president. She says your province wants you to stand up for your rights.

[Laurel] Thank you, my countrymen; I am grateful that you feel sorry for me. However this is a difficult thing for me to fight for since the president is against it. We cannot force President Aquino on this matter if she does not trust her vice president. There is no remedy for that.

[Moderator] Randolph Bravo of Palm Village, Makati, says General de Villa is due to retire soon, but the president says he will be retained until 1992. He asks for your assessment of Gen de Villa's appointment as new chief of staff.

[Laurel] First of all, Gen de Villa is a Batangueno with a good army record. He was in the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class of 1957. Therefore, he is qualified, and he is actually eligible for retirement on April 1st, 1988. His appointment as a four-star general is something nobody can object to, and he will be confirmed as a four-star general. However, I am not sure whether President Aquino plans to keep him as chief of staff for 1 or 2 or 3 years. If he serves for only 1 year, just a brief extension, this is not so objectionable. But if his term is for 3 years, it's possible that the PMA class of 1959-60-61 will feel upset because none of the others will have the chance to be chief of staff. That is what would have a bad effect.

But as an officer and a gentleman and a fellow Batangueno, I have nothing to say against Gen de Villa. [preceding sentence in English]

[Moderator] We have several other calls about this caretaker issue. It looks like many of our listeners want this topic clarified. Mrs Carol Mendoza of Makati says she thinks highly of you, Mr Vice President, and greatly respects you, not just as a political figure but as a pillar of the nation. She says if you truly love the Filipinos, you should take over as president of the country.

[Laurel, laughing] President Aquino is already mad at me—that would be hard to do! I wish to thank you for sympathizing with your vice president; it seems that you feel sorry for me. But there is really nothing we can do if the president does not trust the vice president.

[Moderator] It's two different things—people are sorry for you, and they're also sorry for the country.

[Laurel] There's no remedy under the law for this. Perhaps this is something that should be clarified by the constitution. But until it is clarified, there is no remedy. It is not really an automatic thing—that whenever the president goes away, she is required to ask the vice president to take over. That is not in the law.

[Moderator] Rilo Pagsilagan of Batangas complains about the state of roads in Tanauan, Batangas. He asks if you can do anything about this.

[Laurel] You know, I wish...[changes thought] many had hoped that after your humble servant was elected vice president, the people of Batangas would reap the benefits. However I have been placed in a position which is looked upon as being an oppositionist. So this is why the Province of Batangas has hardly received anything from the national government. This is why I am ashamed about the fact that we have not gotten much. But, as our elders say, God feels sorry for those in need. So let's not be too upset.

[Moderator] Vice President Laurel, what is your stand on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]?

[Laurel] I am for land reform. When I was still a senator, I authored the law that created the Department of Agrarian Reform. Senator Aytona and I helped set that up and pushed for its approval in Congress, which is why we now have a law amending the land reform law and creating the Agrarian Reform Department. Therefore, I am for land reform. However, I am against the CARP bill that is in the Senate and in the House. Why am I against this? Because the Senate wants the retention limit to be 5 hectares, and the House wants it to be 24 hectares. The problem of fixing a retention limit should really be thoroughly studied, because you cannot just pronounce a 5 or 24 hectare limit to be applicable throughout the country. The terrain of our country varies too much to be covered by a uniform law that does not take these variations into account and treats mountainous, arid areas the same way that it treats irrigated lowlands. What we should tackle immediately are idle government agricultural lands, because no one would oppose that; they belong to the government and can be handed over immediately, especially to rebels wanting to surrender. Idle private agricultural lands can also be distributed, as a form of punishment for those people who do not want to give up their property. Those properties cover millions of hectares. This would take about 10 years, and during this time, we would have time to study how to allocate the more controversial lands. This, in my opinion, is what the government should attend to immediately.

**Security Increased Before Aquino Appearances**  
HK111207 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] De Villa has ordered tight security at the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] in Baguio City in order to

avoid an attempt similar to last year's on President Aquino's life. The directive was issued while the PMA is preparing for tomorrow's graduation of the class 1988.

President Aquino is the guest of honor and speaker tomorrow. The security operation was implemented following reports that several PMA alumni of the class of 1971 are planning to stage a protest similar to the PMA "We Belong" protest actions that were staged during the Marcos administration. De Villa, however, said that the majority of the class of 1971 has assured him that they will attend the graduation rites and will not participate in a protest or boycott.

Meanwhile, Malacanang was placed under red alert today, in preparation for President Aquino's visit tomorrow to Baguio and to Cagayan de Oro City on Sunday. All the soldiers guarding the entrances leading to Malacanang have received orders to prohibit entry of public transport vehicles as well as some private vehicles to the area. When some soldiers were asked about the red alert, they said that this had nothing to do with today's rally of the government's 2,000 employees at Malacanang. It is recalled that the coup attempt last 28 August occurred several hours after the president's scheduled visit to Camp Olivas, Pampanga.

**Aquino Said Unshaken by New Alliance**  
HK111045 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 11 Mar 88 pp 1, 7

[by Tress M. Reyes and Sammy Santos]

[Text] Millionaire businessman Enrique Zobel yesterday was elected chairman of Nation Movers, a multi-sectoral movement, even as President Aquino remained unperturbed by its establishment.

"This is a free country. As long as they don't transgress the law, they are free to do what they want," Mrs Aquino told a press conference in Malacanang. "They are free to prepare for the 1992 elections if that is what they are aiming for."

Asked to assess the potential of the group as an opposition party, Mrs Aquino replied: "It is too bad that they formed after the (Jan 18) local elections. Perhaps, it would have been more significant if they had come out in the open before the local elections so it would have been easier for all of us to assess their strength."

The movement leaders, however, have repeatedly stressed that Nation Movers—now renamed "Ugnayan ng Lakas at Diwang Makabayan [Movement for Strength and Nationalism]" or Unlad-Bayan—is non-partisan.

Elected as secretary was former Postmaster General Angelito Banayo, who said that another member, Luis Taruc, coined the group's Filipino title.

The group formerly called itself the National Movement for Reconstruction and Survival, or Nation Movers.

Banayo told reporters that during the meeting held at Zobel's office in Makati, six standing committees were set up to deal with major national issues.

These are federalization, economic policy, insurgency and law and order, agrarian reform and rural development, foreign policy, including the American bases, and education and cultural development.

Banayo said the committees would come up with position papers on these issues between March 20 and 24.

These policies would then be brought to the provinces and distributed to all sectors "so a solid broad base in the manner of Consultation would be attained," he said.

Banayo reiterated that Unlad Bayan is not a political group, saying that its 36-member board includes "Cory people" like Vice President Salvador Laurel, former Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and himself.

He explained the movement's "declaration of intent" addressed to the Filipino people would be released in the next two days. Its 36 signatories compose Unlad Bayan's board of directors, he added.

Banayo refused to identify the directors except to say that the board consists of 16 politicians and 18 sectoral representatives from the Church, labor, farmers, and the professionals.

"All its members have served in the nation, at one time or another, in the Government service or in their personal capacity," he said.

A CHRONICLE source in the opposition, who belongs to the group, however, named some "non-political" members like Brothers Andrew Gonzales and Donato of De La Salle University; Johnny Tan, secretary general of Federation of Free Workers; lawyer Enrique Bello; architect Francisco Manosa; businessmen Dick Powell; and Miguel Campos, president of the Makati Stock Exchange.

In a press statement, Banayo said Unlad Bayan aims "to unite the will and purpose, the resources and talents of those who seek the best for the country."

The first loyalty of Unlad members is to the nation and the people so their individual interests only come in second, he said.

Banayo also said that if any of Unlad's proposals are accepted by the Aquino Government, they would be "thankful because it will mean that we have come up with a constructive suggestion for the benefit of the country."

But this early, cracks in the unity of Unlad appears to be showing.

Wilson Gamboa, secretary general of the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), admitted being "uncomfortable" with Zobel's pro-U.S. bases stance.

In a speech before the Rotary Club Wednesday, Zobel openly supported the retention of the American bases in the country.

Gamboa also admitted that the group "has a shade of being opposition." He said that the group's establishment "definitely advanced the opposition cause."

**MNLF Charges Government of Genocide Plans**  
*HK101153 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 10 Mar 88 pp 1, 7*

[By staff members Tess Villanueva, Sonora Ocampo, and Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Officials of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) yesterday accused the Aquino Government of allegedly approving "genocidal plans" against the Muslims in Southern Philippines.

They told a Senate hearing they had confidential documents containing plans for the "liquidation" of all Muslim rebel groups and the "elimination" of the MNLF mass base.

The allegations were made by Datu Ibrahim Ray Uy, MNLF information officer, and Macapanton Abbas Jr., an official of the MNLF Reformist Group in their testimonies before the Senate committee on Mindanao affairs, headed by Sen Aquilino Pimentel Jr.

This developed as Speaker Ramon Mifra Jr. welcomed criticisms on his proposal for the Philippines to apply as member of the influential Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

But, at the same time, Mitra had some harsh words against one of his critics, Vice President Salvador Laurel, who doubted the chances of the country being accepted as an OIC member.

He said Laurel does not know "elementary diplomatic practice," in a statement issued by the Speaker's spokesman, Mat Defensor.

"Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus knows that elementary diplomatic practice dictates that a state applies for membership only when it is certain of admission. As former foreign minister, Vice President Laurel should know this," Mitra said in his statement.

But even Rep Michael Mastura (Maguindanao), Mitra's companion during a recent diplomatic mission to the Middle East, called the proposal impractical and warned this would "make the country the laughing stock" at the 46-member OIC.

"I'm stating a fact, it's impractical and will not prosper," Mastura told the CHRONICLE in an interview.

Meanwhile, Uy and Abbas urged the Senate to investigate the alleged plans for genocide against the Muslims.

"We now have in our office in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) vital documents which leaked out of the executive department and which contained complete genocidal plans against our people," Uy told the Pimentel committee.

Uy also protested the alleged military bombing of two villages in Makilala, North Cotabato—a move which, he said, could already be part of the alleged liquidation plot contained in the document.

Pimentel promised to look into the "serious accusations" and asked the MNLF representatives to furnish the Senate with copies of the alleged document.

"This committee will certainly oppose any policy of genocide...we will exert all efforts to look into the veracity of the documents referred to," Pimentel said.

Uy, however, asked that they be given at least three days to submit the document, saying it was still in Jeddah.

Later in a press conference, MNLF officials said the document was entitled "Conference Report, No. 6B," dated Feb 15-19, 1988.

Quoting from page three of the document, the MNLF said the plan called for the "liquidation of the armed component of the MNLF, MILF, and MNLF Reformists to remove whatever leverage is left to the rebel leadership posing as a revolutionary movement."

The document also allegedly called for the "elimination of any mass support in the Muslim provinces that the MNLF has, through intensification of programs and the launching with other projects to fill whatever gaps exist."

Deputy Commissioner Edilberto de Jesus told the CHRONICLE the Peace Commission was not aware of any such document or plan.

In the House, Mastura said that if the Philippines becomes a member of the OIC, it would be bound by the "positions and regulations" of its Charter which provides strict adherence to the principles of the Tripoli Agreement.

He said Article 8 of the OIC Charter states that only Muslim countries or those governed by Islamic laws may be admitted to the organization.

This provision, he said, is inconsistent with the "secular nature" of the Philippine government.

A Muslim state, according to Mastura, is one which is either predominantly populated by Muslims, or whose principal institutions for regulating its affairs include the shar'a courts or the Koran.

He said the four non-Islamic nations—Uganda, Upper Volta, Gabon and Lebanon—in the OIC are headed by Muslim leaders, and technically fulfill the "50 plus one" majority Muslim requirement.

Even Malaysia, he said, "borders on this category" where the Muslim population appears to be not as significant.

"But at least in Malaysia, the religion is Islam," the added.

Mastura said the Philippines could explore the possibility of seeking membership in organizations affiliated with the OIC. He named some such agencies as the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Cultural Heritage Organization which the country could forge alliance with.

In this regard, Mastura decried the foreign department's imaginative initiatives in pursuing other options for strengthening ties with Muslim multilateral organizations.

The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] "has not stretched far enough its imagination," Mastura said.

He said the Mitra proposal has only succeeded in generating debate on what the OIC is really all about.

"Media has covered it very well," he noted. "Now it will give us an opportunity to discuss what the OIC is. What we do not know we fear."

**Regional Consultative Commission Approved**  
*HK111147 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] President Aquino has approved the law creating the Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] for Muslim Mindanao. This will authorize the Commission to assist Congress to enact laws granting Mindanao autonomy. Here is Sel Baesa for the details:

[Begin recording] The commission will comprise not more than 55 members, 27 of whom will be appointed by the president, and they will come from the different sectors of Mindanao, such as Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi, Zamboanga del Sur, Zambaonga del Norte, Palawan,

and South Cotabato. The president is scheduled to hold a meeting with the Commission on 26 March in Zamboanga City. The Constitution states that the Commission will assist in providing the laws for the region, and it will also carry out consultations with Mindanao residents by listening to the district and regional levels. [end recording]

Commenting on this subject, Peace Commissioner Alfredo Bengzon today stressed that the president's approval of the RCC Act is a manifestation of the government's continued desire to solve the autonomy problem in Mindanao. Here is Sel Baesa once again:

[Begin recording] He told Malacanang newsmen that the president's move is also a sign of ongoing unity between the executive and legislative branches of government. He added that by the end of the week the names of the RCC nominees will be submitted. Bengzon further said that Senate President Jovito Salonga and Senator Edgardo Angara have stated that the Committee on Constitutional Commission will speed up the approval of the nominees. According to Bengzon, he has received nominations from the various revolutionary factions of Mindanao, including Misuari's group. [end recording]

#### **MNLF Wants Peace Talks Resumption Announced**

HK110957 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front spokesman Datu Ray Ibrahim Uy has announced that the government should formally indicate its willingness to resume peace talks with the MNLF.

Datu Ray was reacting to President Aquino's statement about her desire to resume peace talks with the MNLF in order to prevent any occurrence of violence in Mindanao.

[Begin Uy recording in English] Well, this is really a blessing to all of us because this turn of events is very much welcomed by the MNLF, and I will transmit this to our leader in the Middle East. But I suggest that the government now should follow that announcement, which is very, very good, with an official communique to the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] [as heard], because that is the right way to do it. Because if we must resume talks, it must be officially through the OIC. That was our understanding with the OIC and the Government of the Philippines when the [words indistinct] broke out. [end recording]

Datu Ray also announced that there is no truth to the reports that the MNLF will launch attacks in different parts of Mindanao on its 18 March founding anniversary.

[Begin Uy recording] Our chairman is worried about these reports that we are planning to create trouble and that there will be confrontations with the military. He has told me to announce to all our countrymen over the radio and television and in the media that there has been no such order to our fortress. What we want is peace, and whatever there is to talk about, we will talk about in an orderly manner and not through hostile activities. [end recording]

#### **Libyan Mercenaries Said To Aid MNLF**

HK111005 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 11 Mar 88 p 2

[By GLOBE staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Muslim separatist rebels allegedly backed by Libyan mercenaries are set to stage sabotage operations, kidnapping, and attacks against selected targets in South Cotabato and Gen. Santos City during the total solar eclipse Friday next week.

Intelligence reports made available to the GLOBE reveal that a team of Moro National Liberation Front fighters who trained in Libya numbering about 300 and who belong to the so-called OZCA [expansion unknown] batch are already in South Cotabato and Gen. Santos City since the last week of February.

The reports said MNLF chairman Nur Misuari ordered the team to launch an offensive action as well as coordinate with the different MNLF area commanders and members who trained in Libya.

Foreign terrorists from Libya will also help conduct kidnappings and hostage taking with foreign scientists, astronomers, and other personalities as targets.

Many foreigners are expected in South Cotabato and Gen. Santos City on March 18 to observe this century's last total solar eclipse in the Philippines.

The report also revealed that the March 18 MNLF plan is part of efforts to neutralize the government's plan of blocking the MNLF application for regular membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Renato S. de Villa earlier confirmed reports that the elite MNLF National Security Command (Nascom) is being deployed from its bases in the islands south of Mindanao to the mainland.

In addition, Ramos and de Villa said other MNLF fighters are being deployed to non-Muslim areas in Mindanao from their bases in the Zamboanga Peninsula.

At the weekly Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop Forum] at the Manila Hotel, however, MNLF spokesman Macapanton Abbas Jr., said the MNLF is not

girding for war and in fact "wants peace" and that the movements of MNLF fighters monitored by government forces were just "ordinary movements."

Abbas added that MNLF fighters have been ordered by Misuari to refrain from provoking government forces.

Abbas accused the government of provoking the MNLF into hostilities, saying that the movements of military forces and the entry of more war materiel in the area is proof that the government wants war to break out.

### **3,000 Lanao del Norte Families Flee Homes**

*HK111125 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Three thousand families that have fled their homes in Karumatan, Lanao del Norte have asked the military to confiscate the arms of the followers of Lanao del Norte Mayor Mutali Dimaporo. According to the families, they will not return to their homes until the military has fulfilled their request.

The families fled their homes in Karumatan when Dimaporo's followers raided the home of the administration's mayoralty candidate, Tomas Kalib. Tension has since been high between Christian and Muslim communities in the area.

### **\* Communist Rebels Attack Police, Burn Church**

*HK111425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT  
11 Mar 88*

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas burned down a church, sacked a police station, and engaged government forces in firefights in three locations this week, leaving at least 10 people dead, reports here said Friday.

The biggest attack was mounted in the northern town of Pangasinan Thursday, where some 40 New People's Army (NPA) rebels briefly seized the police station of San Nicolas town, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

PNA said three policemen were killed and two people wounded in the attack, but radio station DZRH, quoting a military official in Pangasinan, said three policemen and a civilian employee were killed in a 30-minute gunbattle.

The rebels fled with 12 rifles, two grenade launchers, and a radio transceiver, the radio added.

Some 50 NPA guerrillas attacked and torched a church of the Iglesia Ni Cristo, an anti-communist sect, in the northern province of Cagayan at dawn Wednesday, the radio station reported, quoting local military officials.

Two government militiamen guarding the church were wounded. A police unit sent for reinforcement was ambushed and forced to retreat to its headquarters in Sanchez Mira where a five-hour battle was fought with the rebels, DZRH said. Two civilians were killed in the firefight, it added.

Three government militiamen and an NPA guerrilla were killed in gunbattles in Maguindanao in southern Philippines and central Albay and Leyte Provinces, the radio station said.

Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the reports.

Meanwhile, a suspected NPA assassin shot dead police Major Vivencio Andres in the central city of Iloilo Friday, Iloilo police said.

Close to 50 soldiers have been killed in NPA raids across the country in the past week, PNA said, citing military figures.

But it quoted Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa as saying "I do not think that this is an indication of an all-out escalation" of the NPA campaign.

The NPA, which the military says now number 25,000 guerrillas, marks its 19th anniversary on March 29. The upsurge followed capture of two top communist insurgent leaders and more than 20 others in raids in Manila last month.

Four communist guerrillas, including two top provincial leaders, were also captured Wednesday, military officials and the PNA said.

### **Operation Launched Against Pampanga Rebels**

*HK111201 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa has ordered Pangasinan PC Provincial Commander Colonel Romeo Odi to return to the province and launch an operation against the NPA rebels who raided the San Nicolas municipal hall yesterday. Some 40 armed rebels dressed in fatigues and wearing white headbands staged the attack. Three policemen were killed and two others were wounded. The military authorities have also dispatched two helicopter gunships to assist the ground forces that are pursuing the rebels. The rebels escaped in the direction of the Nueva Viscaya Mountains.

### **Communist Leader, 4 Others Captured in Bataan**

*HK110241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 88*

[Text] Another top leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and four others were captured by the military in a raid conducted in barangay Landing, Limay Town in Bataan last Wednesday. Reports from Camp

Olivas identified the top CPP-NPA leader as Eduardo Antonio, alias Ka Victor and Tatang. Antonio is reported to be the secretary for the southern district covering four towns in Bataan. The four others who were captured with Antonio were identified as Victoriano Sevilla, CPP-NPA secretary for Limay; Bernardo Lapacquin, CPP-NPA organizer, alias Ka Lori; Eliseo Habus and Leoncio Paguio, members of the NPA's Sparrow unit. The suspects were reported to be at a meeting in barangay Landing when two PC teams raided their house. The raid took place at 0930 in the evening last Wednesday. Seized from the rebels were a .45-caliber pistol with 20 bullets, an Armalite rifle, two .38-caliber revolvers, two radio transceivers, and a portable [words indistinct].

**NPA Said To Collect P59 Million Taxes in 1987**  
*HK101409 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1300 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] A military official in Laoag City has revealed that the communist rebels collected tax payments amounting to P59 million [as heard] in Cagayan and Ilocos Norte in 1987.

According to Captain Don Darayunan, commander of the 1st Ground Operations Tactical Intelligence Company, this information was discovered in documents seized from NPA rebels. The documents disclosed that the rebels were able to collect this money from owners of logging companies and other businessmen as well as barangay residents. The documents also revealed that the NPA imposed taxes on vehicles, logging tools, and heavy equipment of logging firms.

**Military Reports on New NPA Operation Plans**  
*HK110711 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0400 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] The activities of the New People's Army in Regions 1 and 2 are said to have declined in the past month. Military authorities have said that the temporary stoppage could be a strategy to enable the NPA to unite and strengthen its forces to launch a powerful attack later. The two regions are considered to be the third communist insurgency hotspot after Regions 5 and 8. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, the military has warned parents in the Ilocos Region to take precautions following confirmed reports that the New People's Army are recruiting children to become members of their organization. This was unveiled by the Philippine Army's First Ground Operations Tactical Intelligence Company [GOTICO].

According to GOTICO agents, some students from the Magsingal Institute in Ilocos Sur, aged 13 to 16, are being recruited by the NPA to be used in the NPA's Operation Akyat-Bahay [house invasion] and for entering military camps and detachments.

**De Villa Allays Fears Over Insurgency War**  
*HK111153 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today allayed fears that the insurgency war is spreading. He mentioned this issue in Baguio City following the NPA rebels' intensified attacks in various parts of the country over the past 2 weeks.

De Villa was interviewed by reporters following a speech at the Hyatt Terraces Hotel, where the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Philippine Military Academy's Class of 1963 was being held. He said that he does not believe the intensified NPA attacks indicate the insurgency is spreading. According to military reports, 50 government soldiers have been killed in NPA raids in Ifugao, Bataan, Bicol, Pangasinan, Negros Oriental, and Mindoro Occidental.

**Thailand**

**2 Marines Killed in Clash With CPM Guerrillas**  
*BK110049 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Yala—Two Marines were killed and three others wounded in a 20-minute gunbattle with Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) guerrillas in Sisakhon district yesterday.

According to the deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region, Maj-Gen Thammanu Phutphat, a unit of 24 Marines was sent to suppress the CPM guerrillas at Ban Pune Pule and Ban Cha-u Pla of Tambon Sisakhon.

They traded fire with the guerrillas for about 20 minutes, he said.

The two slain soldiers were identified as Petty Officer 3rd class Neramit Phoemwicha and seaman Nippon Chuayang.

The wounded were rushed to the provincial hospital in Muang district.

CPM casualties could not be confirmed after the battle. However, several blood traces were found, the deputy commander said.

**Anti-Drug Chief on Marijuana Trafficking**  
*BK110047 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Drug suppression authorities are monitoring trafficking activities—particularly in marijuana—in Kanchanaburi Province, the chief of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Maj-Gen Chawalit Yotmani, said yesterday.

Maj-Gen Chawalit said marijuana traffickers were changing tactics and using different routes from Laos, the North, and Northeast.

He said the work is made difficult because there are not enough officials to monitor the Kanchanaburi area.

Maj-Gen Chawalit said marijuana is now more popular in Thailand than heroin and other drugs, particularly among youths.

However, he said drug suppression authorities are employing new methods to detect marijuana fields, and added that a French-made satellite is currently being tested at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT).

Asked to comment on possible drug trafficking cooperation between Golden Triangle kingpin Khun Sa and Karen National Union leader Bo Mya, Maj-Gen Chawalit said authorities have so far not detected any links.

**Visiting Australian Official on Drug Connections**  
*BK110109 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 2

[By Sinfa Tansarawut]

[Text] Some Chinese in Thailand and Hong Kong with links to their kin in Australia have emerged as a new racket trafficking heroin into the South Pacific nation, Australian Justice Minister Michael Tate said yesterday.

He said the Chinese connection was discovered three years ago. Chinese Australians involved in the trafficking live mainly in Sydney, the country's major drug distribution centre.

The Chinese traffickers in Australia are "controlled" by their accomplices in Hong Kong, he said.

He said more of the drugs arriving in Australia are smuggled through this connection. But he did not provide figures.

According to June 1987 statistics, 64 percent of heroin seized in Australia was smuggled through Thailand, he said.

Tate said Australian anti-drug officials have used phone tapping and recruited Chinese translators to trace members of the new connection.

He said illegal drugs are usually brought into Australia by addicted Australian tourists.

While heroin has been the most dangerous source of drug abuse in Australia, the minister said cocaine use has increased among Australian addicts.

He said Australian officials seized 13 kilogrammes of cocaine in January this year, the single largest bust of the drug in the country. The cocaine came from South America.

Tate was holding talks here with Thai anti-drug officials, including Deputy Premier Sonthi Bunyachai and Pol Maj Gen Chawalit Yotmani, secretary general of the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB).

Tate said Sonthi, chairman of the Narcotics Control Board, has accepted his invitation to visit Australia. A memorandum of understanding on Thai-Australian anti-drug cooperation is expected to be signed when the deputy premier visits Australia.

He said Sonthi agreed to his proposal to set up an extradition treaty between Thailand and Australia. He said officials of both countries are working on the draft.

Australia, one of the major donors for the anti-drug programme in Thailand, has funded installation of a computerized data centre at the ONCB headquarters. The computers allow Thai officials to check the identity of people suspected of being drug criminals.

Tate said Australia will provide A\$3 million (about 51 million baht) for Thai anti-drug efforts in the next three years, adding that A\$9 million was given during the past five years.

Australia is also financially assisting opium poppy crop substitution projects in northern Thailand, where opium is produced.

**Malaysian Army Chief Arrives on 4-Day Visit**  
*BK110117 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
11 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] The Malaysian army commander-in-chief and his wife arrived in Bangkok yesterday for a four-day visit as a guest of the Royal Thai Army.

Gen Dato Yaacob bin Mohamed Zain and his wife Datin Zainon binte Haji Mohd Daud called on army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday.

Dato Yaacob is scheduled to visit Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat and receive a royal decoration today.

During his visit, the Malaysian army chief will tour the Thai infantry army centre. They will return to Malaysia on Sunday.

Thailand and Malaysia have been maintaining close military ties. The air forces of the two countries are currently holding an annual exercise along their common border.

**USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev To Visit**

*BK110119 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
11 Mar 88 p 3*

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev will visit Thailand next month to discuss regional problems with senior Foreign Ministry officials, informed sources said yesterday.

Rogachev is scheduled to visit Bangkok April 12-13 after attending the opening session of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific in Jakarta.

The new deputy minister, who replaced Mikhail Kapitsa, will also visit Manila, Singapore and Hanoi as part of his tour to the region.

The sources said Rogachev's visit will focus on the progress of Kampuchean problem and other regional issues including the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

The Soviet Union believes that the removal of foreign bases from the Philippines will lessen tension in the region.

Thailand supports the U.S. presence in the Philippines as a counterbalance to the Soviet military build-up.

"Moscow might want to exchange views with Thailand on this issue," said a senior Foreign Ministry official.

Rogachev's visit to Manila will be an important one because Moscow wants to make up for a gaffe in early 1986 when it was the only country to congratulate ex-President Ferdinand Marcos on his supposed victory in a fraud-ridden snap presidential election.

Rogachev will discuss the preparation for an upcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the end of May, according to the official.

"The trip will be an important one. The Soviets want to impress on Prem, just like the way they have impressed Sitthi and Chawalit," the official said referring to the visits to Moscow by foreign minister and army chief.

**Report Discusses Indochinese Refugee Burden**

*BK110855 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 10 Mar 88*

["Special Report": "Thailand Has Already Shouldered Enough of the Indochinese Refugee Burden"]

[Text] Calls for leniency in Thailand's deterrence measures against Vietnamese boat people have been favorably responded to by the Thai Government despite discontent of many Thai people on the overloaded refugee burden which Thailand has shouldered for quite a long time. Since the fall of Indochinese democratic governments 13 years ago, Thailand has accommodated

over half a million Indochinese refugees from Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. The number was almost duplicated when in 1979 up to now several hundred thousand Kampucheans fled from Vietnamese Army occupation of Kampuchea. The United Nations relief agency as well as approximately 50 private voluntary organizations working in more than 10 huge refugee and relief camps in Thailand have well witnessed these humanitarian acts of Thai authorities and people in this respect. Official statistics registered that around 1 million Indochinese refugees and displaced persons have taken first refuge in Thailand. Whereas half of that number have been accepted to resettle in the United States, Canada, France, Australia, and other developed countries, there are 110,000 Indochinese refugees still waiting for resettlement procedures. The remainder is categorized as displaced persons who have no refugee status and have been divided into two major groups, the first of which is the 300,000 Kampucheans camping along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The other group is some 100,000 Laotian highlanders illegally entering Thailand and residing in the northern Thai provinces.

The present immigrant situation, as mentioned, is exactly beyond the Thai authorities' ability to cope with, if without assistance from well wishing countries. Not only bringing about economic burden to Thailand, these Indochinese immigrants have also put considerable risk into Thailand's internal and external security. Many Vietnamese encroachments upon Thai territory often occurred in pursuit of fighting between antagonistic factions in Kampuchea which caused damage to Thai villages, government buildings, as well as casualties to a large number of Thai people and public personnel staying along the border.

Thai authorities have been seriously concerned, as well, over (?relevant) criminal acts, such as illegal acquisition of identity cards, alien status, or transfer into Thai nationality.

With regard to the affected Thai people whose residences are at the vicinity of the relief camps, they have long suffered from spillover of the fighting among various factions in the Kampuchean conflict, especially fierce battles between the tripartite army under Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and the Vietnamese occupation army. The territorial violations by Vietnamese troops have deprived the Thai villagers of their normal living conditions. (?Firstly), they have to escape artillery and mortar shelling from inside Kampuchea, which was often caused by disorderly influx of displaced Kampucheans fleeing the Vietnamese attacks.

This year the Indochinese immigrant situation has been further complicated and aggravated by Vietnam. A slackening of the Orderly Departure Program as well as the allowed bribery for easy exodus of its southern people through Kampuchea have located much trouble

onto Thailand. Some of these well-off Vietnamese newcomers try to sneak into and hide themselves in several refugee camps. Some of them illegally manage to acquire Thai citizenship.

All these criminal acts cause much security and social concern to Thai authorities, putting heavier a burden which Thailand has already endured for many years. The well wishers toward those economic migrants should look beyond their political interests and to economic conditions of Thailand and its people. As a small and developing country, the Thai Government has to concentrate most of its resources for betterment of Thai people's living standards. Needless to say, it wishes to expand humanitarian practice to deal with all kinds of real refugees. Until root causes of the exodus, that is the suppressive rule and regime Vietnam imposes on the Indochina states, is resolved, there will certainly be more people expected to leave their homeland to seek a more fortunate future in foreign countries. And that is the very critical problem Thailand and countries adjoining to Vietnam have to encounter and resolve by one or another measure despite their utmost generosity and humanity.

#### **Fishing Agreement With Burma Considered**

BK110721 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Thailand may ask Burma to allow Thai fishermen to tender bids for the right to fish in the Burmese waters similar to the timber bid announced last month by Rangoon, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday.

On 10 February, the Burmese Embassy invited Thai businessmen to take part in bidding for 12,828 teak logs weighing about 8,822 tons. The Thai and Burmese Governments also agreed to open a customs checkpoint in Chiang Mai for the first time in 40 years to facilitate the cross-border timber trade.

Mr Praphat said he would wait to see whether the timber trade could be worked out satisfactory.

A military source said Rangoon had agreed to dispatch some 200 troops to protect the route along which the timber would be shipped. Thai forces and armed volunteers are also being sent to the border to provide protection, the source said.

#### **Government Sources Reveal 1989 Draft Budget**

BK110045 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
11 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry is expected to seek Cabinet approval within two weeks for a 1989 fiscal budget draft representing an 11 percent increase over this year's expenditure—the biggest rise in three years following an economic slump in 1985.

Government sources said yesterday the proposal for an increase in the next fiscal budget, forwarded for consideration by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday, was aimed at further enhancing economic growth and income distribution in rural areas.

A portion of the proposed expenditure is expected to be allocated for an adjustment of civil service salaries next year.

The sources said that although no agreement had been reached as yet on how civil servants' wages should be adjusted, budget planners view improving economic conditions as a signal that raises are likely.

The sources said the National Budget Bureau has set the 1989 budget at 270,500 million baht, or about 11 percent over current expenditures.

The agency has set the revenue budget for the next fiscal year at 230,500 million baht, and the Government will have to borrow 40,000 million baht to make up the shortfall.

The borrowing, however, will be 4,000 million baht less than this year. This will mean the government's borrowing proportion will also be smaller compared to this year—now 3.4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

The sources said the increase in the '89 budget is intended to help strengthen economic growth, which is expected to be about 6 percent, compared to slightly more than 5 percent projected for this year.

Of the total 1989 budget, about 24.5 percent will be spent on servicing debts. The percentage of the debt payment budget will be equal to that of this year, although the actual sum will be slightly higher because the next fiscal budget will, in turn, be higher.

Another 16.7 percent of the next fiscal budget will be set for the investment sector. Most of the investment budget will be spent in construction of such infrastructures, wells and other facilities to accommodate projected growth in the private sector.

The Prime Minister was briefed yesterday for about an hour and a half on the budget draft by Finance Minister Suthi Singsane, permanent secretary for Finance Phanat Simasathian, National Budget Bureau chief Bodi Chunnannon and Fiscal and Policy Office chief Aran Thammano.

Mr Suthi told reporters the Premier had asked a number of questions concerning the proposed expenditure.

Gen Prem was asked yesterday for his advice on certain expenditure figures in the draft, Mr Suthi said, but he declined to elaborate.

He said the Premier would have the final say if the Government decides to go ahead with increasing salaries for civil servants.

The adjustment would depend on the Government's ability to meet the extra expenditure, he said.

Government agencies concerned are to meet again to appraise the proposal before a final draft is concluded.

Mr Bodi said the draft was expected to be forwarded for a first reading in Parliament by mid-May.

### Vietnam

#### Chairman Pham Hung Suffers Heart Attack, Dies

##### CPV Communique Issued

BK111144 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Mar 88

["Special Communique of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium" issued in Hanoi on 11 March—read by announcer]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the VFF Central Committee Presidium are extremely grieved to announce that Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, born on 11 June 1912 at Long Ho village, Chau Thanh District, Vinh Long now Cuu Long Province, died at 1335 on 10 March 1988, aged 76.

Comrade Pham Hung died when he was leading work in Ho Chi Minh City and other southern provinces. Faced with many major and complicated duties, and working under stress to resolve urgent problems concerning the livelihood of the people throughout the nation, the comrade had a sudden, massive heart attack. Many professors and doctors tirelessly treated him but the illness was too serious and he has left us forever.

Comrade Pham Hung joined the revolution at the age of 16, some 60 years ago. He was a stalwart communist combatant always present at the most difficult and dangerous battlefields and under the most difficult and dangerous conditions: The imperialist prison and the zones temporarily controlled by the enemy in the south during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance struggles.

As a highly trusted leader of our party, state, and people, Comrade Pham Hung devoted all his life to the cause of national liberation and unification, thereby advancing the entire country toward socialism. In the last minute of

his life, Comrade Pham Hung, usually affectionately called Brother Hai Hung by his comrades and compatriots, closed his eyes like a combatant who has fallen in battle.

To express our remembrance and gratitude to Comrade Pham Hung, the joint conference of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the VFF Central Committee Presidium has decided:

1. To organize a state funeral with solemn rites.
2. That our entire party, Army, and people will be in mourning for Comrade Pham Hung for 3 days, from 13 to 15 March 1988.

At this moment of sorrow, the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee Presidium call on our entire party, people, and Army to translate their sorrow into revolutionary action and strengthen solidarity and unanimity, following Comrade Pham Hung's example, and perseveringly struggle to overcome all difficulties and ordeals to successfully implement the process of renovation in compliance with the Sixth National Party Congress resolution.

[Dated] Hanoi, 11 March 1988

[Signed] The CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee Presidium

##### Council of State Meets

BK111220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] On 11 March 1988, the Council of State held an extraordinary session under the presidency of Chairman Vo Chi Cong:

1. The Council of State observed one minute of silence in memory of the late chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Hung. In view of his great merits to the revolutionary cause of the party and nation, the Council of State has decided to award posthumously the Gold Star Order to the late chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Hung.

2. From now until the National Assembly elects a new chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to appoint Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet as acting chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Vo Van Kiet Acting Premier**

OW111241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT  
11 Mar 88

[Text] Hanoi, March 11 KYODO—Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Hung died of heart failure at the age of 75 Thursday afternoon, Vietnam's state-run radio reported Friday.

The report said Pham Hung died at 1:35 P.M. Thursday and his funeral will be held in Hanoi next Tuesday.

The report also said Vice Premier Vo Van Kiet, 65, will serve as acting premier until a new premier is elected at the next parliament session.

Pham Hung, a veteran Vietnamese revolutionary, was concurrently the No 2 leader in the party Politburo under General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

He died nine months after assuming the premiership to succeed Pham Van Dong last June.

Diplomatic sources in Hanoi believe Vietnam will not change its open-door policy under Nguyen Van Linh's leadership, no matter who assumes the premiership.

**Memorial Service Announced**

BK111311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Mar 88

["Announcement" of the State Funeral Committee on ceremony to pay homage to Pham Hung and memorial service; date and place not given]

[Text] A solemn ceremony to pay homage to Comrade Pham Hung will be held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi, all day, from 0800 on 14 March 1988.

All delegations will come to pay homage to him under the direction of the State Funeral Committee.

A solemn memorial service for Comrade Pham Hung will be held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall at 0800 on 15 March 1988 and will be followed by his burial service at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi.

[Signed] The State Funeral Committee

**Funeral Committee Named**

BK111248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] This is the namelist of the State Funeral Committee:

1. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.
2. Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee.
3. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central

Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the SRV Council of State.

4. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.
5. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.
6. Comrade Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and senior general, minister of national defense.
7. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and head of the Central Committee Organization Department.
8. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.
9. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.
10. Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.
11. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Hanoi Party Committee.
12. Comrade Doan Khue, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, colonel general, chief of the Vietnam People's Army General Staff.
13. Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior.
14. Comrade Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.
15. Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV National Assembly.
16. Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State.
17. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium.
18. Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Council of Nationalities.
19. Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, head of the Central Committee Agriculture Department, and chief of the Preparatory Committee for the Central Congress of the Vietnam Peasants' Association.

20. Comrade Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.
21. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee.
22. Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.
23. Comrade Nguyen Ky Uc, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of Cuu Long Provincial Party Committee.

#### **Regulations on Mourning**

*BK111321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Concerning the national funeral for Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung, the State Funeral Committee issued the following regulations:

1. All forms of festive and entertaining activities will be suspended for 3 days of national mourning from 13 through 15 March.
2. At the headquarters of all agencies of the party, administration, and mass organizations from the central down to village levels, and at our country's representations abroad, flags will be flown at half mast, with a black band attached to the national flag.
3. In Hanoi, homage-paying visits will be organized on 14 March 1988 and the memorial and burial services will be conducted on 15 March, 1988.

The party committees of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central level will organize memorial services on the same day as those to be held in the capital, Hanoi.

Our country's representations abroad will organize memorial services at their headquarters.

#### **Hanoi Reports U.S. Primary Elections**

*BK110639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] U.S. presidential primaries were held in 20 states on 8 March to pick candidates for the 1988 elections, Washington sources reported. In these primaries the Republican Party elected 753 of the total of 2,277 delegates who will be attending its national congress in Atlanta next August while the Democratic Party picked 1,307 of the 4,162 delegates expected at its own national congress scheduled for July.

In the Republican Party, Vice President Bush led with a resounding victory. Initial returns showed he had won the support of U.S. voters in 16 of the 17 states where Republicans had conducted primaries, leading all his three Republican rivals, including Senator Robert Dole, by a wide margin. Thus, Vice President Bush has garnered two-thirds of the necessary votes to be nominated Republican presidential candidate. As for the Democratic Party, early results indicated that Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis has won the backing of voters in 6 of the 20 state primaries, while voters in 5 states threw their support behind Senator Albert Gore.

#### **NHAN DAN on Panamanians's 'Just Struggle'**

*BK110849 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT  
11 Mar 88*

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 11—NHAN DAN today runs a commentary condemning the United States for perilously escalating its intervention in the Republic of Panama and supporting the Panamanian people's just struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

The paper quotes the Panamanian Government's March 8 statement as criticizing U.S. Vice-President George Bush's threat of military intervention to oust General M.A. Noriega, commander-in-chief of Panama's defence forces, as an "irresponsible threat and violation of the most elementary international norms among civilized nations."

"Like before", the paper points out, "the U.S. always wants to maintain its lasting military presence in Panama. For that purpose, it is bent on setting up a pro-U.S. administration there to serve as an instrument in continuing to carry out its policy of sabotaging the Nicaraguan revolution and stamping out the struggle for peace and liberation in Central America".

"However", the paper goes on, "the anti-U.S. patriotic spirit of the Panamanian people is being heightened in face of Washington's menace. Many organizations of workers and peasants throughout Panama have founded a front to unite the people and the government and the defence forces headed by General M.A. Noriega and stand ready to cope with the aggressors.

"Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma was right when he said there is in Latin America and in Panama a strength much stronger than U.S. weapons and dollars, that is the strength of nations when they feel their dignity being offended".

"Progressive forces in Latin America and the world as a whole fully support the just cause of the Panamanian people and firmly demand that the Reagan administration stop immediately all acts of aggression against Panama", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

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